

# ARMY



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## MILITARY EDUCATION.

THE silly clamor which, at the outbreak of the war, rose up against the school at West Point, has long since subsided; not, however, unfortunately, until it had wrought out a full measure of disaster and disgrace to our arms. Those were the days of flurry and ignorance, in which, vainly feeling about for some ninety-day method of ending a war of immeasurable magnitude, the people gave vent to every idle prejudice, hatched a new delusion every day, made and unmade generals as Warwick unseated kings, and ascribed victory or defeat to the most inadequate and irrelevant of causes. It was a part of this inconsequential popular logic which at one time raised a dangerous cry against the officers of the regular army. Now, the cry is over. When the war ends, we find the Lieutenant-General and each one of the five Major-Generals a graduate of West Point. Leaving these proud names in the war—GRANT, SHERMAN, HALLECK, SHERIDAN, THOMAS, MEADE—we recall enough names of other world-renowned West-Pointers, to fill our page. Of the eighteen Major-Generals originally assigned to the command of the Departments, last June, only a single one, we believe, was not a graduate of the Military Academy. And even among the hundred and more distinguished general officers ordered, a month later, to report for duty to these eighteen, the proportion of West Point officers is hardly less remarkable. Nor is it the living, only, who testify to the services rendered to the country by the National Military Institute, since the venerated dead demand to add their tribute, with such as MCPHERSON, SEDGWICK and REYNOLDS leading the list. Nay, so far as professional skill is concerned—which, of course, is the only point now raised—the rebel military records show a profusion hardly less remarkable of West Point names in high commands. Even this is not all. It is not unfair to suggest, now that the people who once disbelieved in education no longer have matters all their own way, that the advantages of professional military training have been proved quite as strikingly by negative as by positive examples—by the failures resulting from its absence, as by the triumphs which have followed its possession.

Our position is not shaken by the brilliant examples of successful generalship exhibited by soldiers drawn from civil life. As there were great American soldiers born before West Point was founded, from WASHINGTON to SCOTT, and whose only training was in the field, so the Rebellion, which raised GRANT and SHERMAN to the fore-front of our National Generals, also brought out scores and hundreds of admirable general and field officers, and thousands of splendid line and staff officers, from unmilitary life. What does all this prove? Nothing, at all events, against the advantages of West Point education. Doubtless there have been better Generals than ALEXANDER, CÆSAR, FREDERIC, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, NAPOLEON, who never unsheathed sword or saw the dust of battle. It

is only the story over again of the "mute, inglorious 'MILTON' in GRAY'S 'Country Churchyard.'" It is never pretended that all the native military instinct and intellect, all the character "born to command" in military organizations, gravitates, in our country, to West Point. SCOTT speaks of himself at one time, while pursuing his legal studies, as "the postponed 'soldier.'" In like manner, there are many possible soldiers who expend in other pursuits the genius which, allied with circumstance, would have carried them to the zenith of the profession of arms. Such postponed or possible soldiers a tremendous and long-continued war brings out, as a constitutional revolution might evolve a statesman from the counting-room, or a diplomat out of the clergy. These bright examples of "born soldiers," moving hither and thither out of the ranks of the people, and rising to high command, only prove the general rule of the use of military education. Indeed, they had themselves to be educated by that best, though often dearest, of schools, hard experience. They concentrated, as it were, the practical and immediately useful part of the four years' training at West Point into one year, or less than one. Necessity proved the rapidity of the pace they took, and native aptitude finished the rest, since military intuition or genius remains the same, be its first development on the Hudson or on the Rappahannock.

These general remarks premised (and they were suggested by a little controversy in a daily contemporary), it may next be asserted that there is still great room for improvement in the system of West Point education. Special comment on this subject we propose to reserve until the West Point Congressional bill comes up for discussion. In general, however, it is clear that the educational standard of the schools can certainly be raised. Whatever fault exists in this respect lies at the door of the people, and not at that of the faculty. But we must begin at the fountain with our improvements, and one of the first steps toward raising the whole character of the Academic instruction is to raise the standard of admission. Other leading institutions of learning have pursued this policy, of late, in America, and the result is very noticeable. We are really half ashamed to state how slight are the intellectual qualifications for entering West Point. Captain BOYNTON'S book declares the candidates must "be able to read and write well, and perform with 'facility and accuracy the various operations of the 'four ground rules of arithmetic—of reduction, of 'single and compound proportion, and of vulgar and 'decimal fractions.'" These qualifications are precisely those which were imposed a full half a century ago. Now, while it is true that, from our leading colleges, such as Harvard and Yale, not a few students have entered West Point, after completing the college curriculum, it is clear that many cadets who are admitted to the Academy could not have been matriculated at either of the above-named colleges, though the required age of admission, "over sixteen and under 'twenty-one,'" makes the cadets average, we believe, older than the students of the first-named college at least. It is clear, therefore, considering that the military school is the only one of its kind in this country, that, while the desire for entering it is so great, the standard of admission could be profitably raised. There are fifty or more "colleges," so-called, in the United States, and at least a dozen good ones; and yet the applicants are more and more numerous as the standards of admission are raised. In the infancy of the Military Academy, even, there was very little excuse for adopting so low a grade of qualification for admission; but none at all now, when our population

has trebled, with but one military school as before. The difficulty which results is, that the students commence far behind the proper starting point, and, of course, graduate precisely as far behind (in intellectual acquisition) the point they might otherwise have reached. Looking at the range of studies all the way through, and making no invidious distinctions, it may be said, in general, that in such studies as the Academy teaches in common with Harvard and the other leading colleges, it falls behind the literary institutions. Of course, in such studies as it pursues as specialties—like tactics, ordnance and gunnery, military engineering, military law—there is no ground for comparison. We fear a comparison would be unfavorable even in mathematics, or in the various natural sciences. The fault, however, does not at all lie on the faculty, which has always been composed of excellent instructors. It lies in the condition of the students who are admitted, and in the necessity of studying English grammar, rudimentary mathematics, and the geography of the United States during the first year. Indeed, some of these studies the Board of Visitors last year suggested as prerequisites for admission, and we trust their recommendation will be followed.

But the chief service the Nation can render the Academy, is to alter the present method of appointment. Let us have competitive examinations—if not entirely, at least in part. Hundreds of excellent youths are kept out of the school because their "districts" happen to have no vacancy. It is well-known that, for a long time, it was the custom to appoint one cadet each year from each Congressional district. This custom became a law by act of Congress, March 1, 1843, an additional cadet being allowed for the District of Columbia, and ten "at large" to be appointed by the PRESIDENT. The consequence is that the great majority of appointments are made by nomination of the Representatives in Congress to the Secretary of War. The filling of vacancies is thus often left to the partiality, caprice, carelessness, or ignorance, of members of Congress, who may, in some cases, have no time or mind to conduct a strict examination of the applicants, and are often only too glad to nominate some candidate at once, to avoid the importunity of the rest. The system, however, is so obviously bad that it needs only fair presentation to secure its disapproval. Competitive examination would secure, doubtless, to the professors, better material, so to speak, upon which to employ their labors. If Mr. BANKS'S resolution of inquiry concerning the education furnished at West Point has no other result, we hope it will at least reach this important subject.

Of course, we need not make any argument on the absolute necessity to the country not only of the existence of a school like the one at West Point, but of its constant progress and improvement. While many excellent high officers, in all three arms, came from civil life during the Rebellion, yet an overwhelming majority came from West Point. As for many departments, such as engineering, ordnance, gunnery, staff duties, fortification, the conducting of sieges, and so forth, we were absolutely dependent on our educated officers. And it is a noticeable fact, that one of the most celebrated of the general officers now in the South, entering the Volunteer Army without professional education, was well known as among the most careful students, in the entire Army, of the art and science of war, during his active campaigns, and, indeed, supplied to himself the training and theoretical education which is designed to be furnished at the



Academy. While many admirable soldiers, as we have already said, sprang up from the Volunteers, the proportion was not greater than could have been expected. Had the country demanded two million volunteers for joining or masonry, great joiners or masons would have come out who had never handled plane or trowel. But we must have educated soldiery on which to found our military establishment. It is not every war in which we can rely on a million of Volunteers, or in which, as lately, we can afford to educate most of our officers during active campaign.

### THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

THE steamer *Evening Star*, from New Orleans, February 17th, arrived at Fort Monroe, February 24th, with the First U. S. Colored cavalry, 850 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. SEIF. The troops disembarked from the steamer and were marched to their old place, Camp Hamilton, whence they will be transported to City Point, to be mustered out. The following is a list of the officers, the rest, with about fifty men, having been mustered out in Texas:—Lieutenant-Colonel, W. H. SEIF; Captain, CHARLES SCHWARTZ; Lieutenant, G. PAGE; Acting Adjutant, Lieutenant CHARLES H. LABSAU; Acting Quartermasters, Lieutenants A. M. SPENCER, F. W. SMITH and F. OHLENBERGER. The steamer *Guiding Star* was to leave New Orleans on the 24th, with the Second regiment of U. S. cavalry, under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General G. W. COLE, also on the way to City Point, to be mustered out of the service. In anticipation of the arrival of these colored troops at City Point, Colonel WM. L. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, directed Captain A. H. COMSTOCK, Assistant Quartermaster, to assume charge at that point, and no delay will occur in shipping the troops from here as fast as they arrive, and quartering them at City Point.

THE Sixth infantry, stationed at Charleston, S. C., has recently been recruited to its full complement—ten companies of eighty-four men each. About forty men arrived at Port Royal last Wednesday for Company "B," which gives that company a few more than the quota required. The vacancies among officers are one First Lieutenant and ten Second Lieutenants, which will probably soon be filled now that the regiment is complete in its number of men. The following is a list of the officers of the Sixth, where they are stationed, and on what service:

Colonel J. DURRELL GREENE, Hilton Head, S. C., commanding Second Separate Brigade, District of Port Royal; Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. CLITZ, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Charleston, S. C., commanding Regiment and Citadel; Major G. W. WALLACE, Charleston, S. C., with regiment; Major J. P. ROY, Charleston, S. C., Inspector-General Department S. C.; First Lieutenant J. W. CLOUS, Charleston, S. C., Adjutant; First Lieutenant J. P. SCHINDEL, Charleston, S. C., R. Q. M.; Captain B. F. SMITH, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Georgetown, S. C., commanding Company "K"; Captain J. McCLEARY, Cincinnati, Ohio, general recruiting service; Captain ORLANDO H. MOORE, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Hilton Head, S. C., commanding Company "B"; Captain MONTGOMERY BRYANT, Charleston, S. C., commanding Company "D"; Captain JOHN J. UPHAM, Lawtonville, S. C., commanding Company "I"; Captain W. W. SANDERS, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort McHenry, Md., Lieutenant-Colonel First U. S. V. V.; Captain D. D. LYNN, Chicago, Ill., general recruiting service; Captain HAMILTON S. HAWKINS, Strawberry Station, S. C., commanding Company "G"; Captain WRIGHT RIVES, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Washington, D. C., on duty with the President; Captain JOSEPH B. RIFE, Georgetown, S. C., attached to Company "K"; First Lieutenant A. H. FREEMAN, Hilton Head, S. C., with his Company, "B"; First Lieutenant CLARENCE M. BAILEY, Charleston, S. C., member of Military Commission; First Lieutenant CHARLES M. PYNE, Brevet Captain, S. C., on duty at Department headquarters; First Lieutenant JAMES McKIM, Charleston, S. C., with his Company, "D"; First Lieutenant THOMAS BRITTON, Charleston, S. C., commanding Company "H"; First Lieutenant S. BAKER, Lawtonville, S. C., attached to Company "I"; First Lieutenant D. H. WEILANDT, Charleston, S. C., attached to Company "H."

A corps of mechanics, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, Quartermaster, are now engaged in fitting up the national cemeteries located on our battle-fields. Within the last few weeks the graves have been supplied with lettered head and foot boards in the cemetery of Holywood, north of and near Richmond, said to be the finest cemetery in the South; at Oakwood, southeast of Richmond, and at Belle Isle. In the Holywood and Oakwood cemeteries there are buried 70,000 Confederate soldiers. None of the graves of Union soldiers in these cemeteries, that were buried in 1861 or 1862, can be identified, no record of them having been kept. The site of the cemetery at Cold Harbor has been selected, and the work of establishing it began. It is located on the White House road, on the

property of Mrs. IDA SLAUGHTER, about one mile from the Cold Harbor House. The cemetery will be a square enclosure; the two main walks extend from side to side, and cross each other at right angles, and a mound for a flag-staff is in the centre.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Missouri Republican* describes the present condition of the city of Vicksburg:

Much has been said and written of this "Gibraltar of the Mississippi." It is still full of interest to the traveller and historian. The peninsula opposite and above the city, whereon General GRANT's immense army encamped, and where nothing remains but a few lone trees, an occasional cabin, and the bones of the thousands who sickened and died; the bluffs bordering the river, from which PEMBERTON's guns thundered and held at bay the whole Federal fleet; the perforated walls and roofs of the houses in the city, scarcely one of which does not yet bear a scar; the numerous excavations in the hill-sides, used as "bomb-proofs" by the citizens and soldiers; the long rows of graves, filled by the dead of both armies; and last, though not least, the immense lines of fortifications surrounding the city on all sides, and reaching almost to the Yazoo and the Big Black, are all points of thrilling and mournful interest. A marble monument near the Jackson road, between the lines of the contending armies, marks the spot where Generals GRANT and PEMBERTON met and arranged the terms of capitulation on the 3d of July, 1863. The forts and breastworks are much decayed, while the ground once occupied by so much of life and animation, the theatre of so many terrible and bloody conflicts, is almost entirely covered with weeds and undergrowth; a solitary cabin here and there, occupied by blacks, are almost the only indications of human life, while wild rabbits and quail are plenty, and the lonesome owl gives an occasional screech from the mangled stumps and tops of trees, which stand as monuments of the bitter strife and iron hail, which seems to have swept almost every living thing before it. Should any of your readers ever stop at this place, and conclude to visit the battle-ground, I would advise them to make the trip on horseback, as it would be much more than a day's journey on foot, and cannot possibly be made in a vehicle, the rugged hills, broken timber, undergrowth, etc., being impediments not easily overcome.

THE Georgia State Senate, on the 15th of February, passed the following resolution in regard to negro troops:

Whereas, the people of Georgia have quietly and peacefully acquiesced in the results of the late revolution, and have with entire unanimity, by their conventional acts, and by their legislative proceedings, demonstrated their willingness to adopt any and all measures demanded or intimated by the national authority that were necessary or proper to establish justice, to form a more perfect Union, and to insure domestic tranquility; and, whereas, notwithstanding all these acts of amity, obedience and fraternity, our towns, cities and villages, are now being garrisoned by United States colored troops, thus placing our former slaves, with arms in their hands, to arrest, fine and imprison, and lord it over their former owners, and, as a necessary result of recent emancipation and self-aggrandizement, to maltreat our citizens and insult their wives and daughters; and whereas such conduct will inevitably tend to irritate and influence the public mind, and produce scenes of disorder, violence and bloodshed; and whereas, if garrisons are deemed necessary, no such results would ensue by sending here white troops under competent officers; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That his Excellency the Governor be instructed to immediately send a commissioner to Washington City to properly represent the above facts, and to urge, with all his power, upon the PRESIDENT, the Secretary of War, and General GRANT, the justice, wisdom and propriety of removing the colored troops.

A LETTER from Santiago, Texas, dated February 12th says:

General SHERIDAN arrived here yesterday morning from New Orleans, on the steamer *Alabama*. He immediately started for White's Rancho by a special train, for the purpose of consulting with General WRIGHT. After remaining about three hours at the latter's headquarters, closely closeted with General WRIGHT during the whole time, General SHERIDAN returned to Brazos, and immediately left for New Orleans on the steamship *Crescent*. The exact nature of the interview is not as yet publicly known, but there is no doubt but that the late troubles on the Rio Grande, culminating in the capture of Bagdad, were the cause of the General's hasty visit here. General COMSTOCK, of General GRANT's staff, arrived here the day previous on the steamer *Crescent*, on official business, and proceeded at once to Brownsville. He returned yesterday, and leaves for New Orleans on the same steamer with General SHERIDAN.

General COMSTOCK has since arrived in Washington and reported to General GRANT.

THE *Matamoras Ranchero*, of February 10th, says:

There are strong reasons to believe that the distinguished commander of the Federal forces on the Rio Grande—of the Department of Texas, in fact—is disposed to hold in check the outlaws who have for three parts of a year held undisputed sway on that side of the river. Added to a mind of more than ordinary power, he has a personal character to keep him above the cess-pool into which too many before him fell. The victims to assassination falling thick and fast around, admonish him of the work of his predecessors, and into how dirty a state of affairs he has become, perhaps unconsciously, embroiled. The road before the General, however, is broad enough for him to travel without danger of marring his epaulets. He has spoken, thus far, like a man of purpose; but let him do the best he can, it will only be the work of locking the stable after the horse has been stolen.

THE Second Comptroller recently decided that Indian troops, who served during the Rebellion in the Federal Army, were entitled to the same bounties allowed to white troops. In view of this decision, Secretary HARLAN has

placed in the hands of Mr. WHITING, of the Interior Department, \$40,000, and directed him to proceed at once to pay these bounties. It is estimated that the number of Indians entitled to receive the bounty is about 3,500, mostly from the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole tribes, who served under the command of Colonel PHILLIPS, on the Arkansas River.

THE following are the regiments in the Department of Louisiana, under command of Major-General CANBY: In New Orleans, First New Orleans infantry, Fifty-sixth Ohio infantry, Eighty-first Colored infantry, and Tenth heavy artillery. At Baton Rouge—Seventh Kentucky infantry, and Sixty-fifth Colored infantry. At Shreveport—Eighth Illinois infantry, Eighteenth Colored infantry, and a portion of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. At Jackson Barracks—First United States infantry. At Alexandria—Fifty-first Colored infantry, and a portion of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. At Port Hudson—Fourth and Eighty-fourth Colored infantry regiments. Nearly all of the Volunteer regiments, and a number of the colored regiments, will soon be mustered out of service.

A LETTER from Denver, Colorado, dated February 6th, says: Military matters are in a dormant state, and there are but four Volunteer regiments on this route. The Seventh Iowa cavalry, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General HEATH, is doing duty from Leavenworth to Julesburg. The Thirtieth Missouri cavalry, Fifth and Sixth Volunteer infantry of Rebel prisoners, Twenty-first New York cavalry, and the First Michigan, are stationed from Julesburg to Salt Lake City. It is somewhat strange that the Government should have retained the Fifth and Sixth U. S. Volunteer infantry, organized from the prisoners of Camp Douglas, in service after they had been ordered mustered out in June last.

JOHN H. GEE, late Major in the Rebel Army, and the keeper of the Rebel Military Prison at Salisbury, N. C., is on trial at Raleigh, before a military commission composed as follows: Colonel W. W. WHEELER, Twenty-eighth Michigan infantry, President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HAMILTON, U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. MILLER, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana infantry; Brevet Major JOHN R. MYRICK, U. S. A.; Brevet Major P. S. CONNOR, U. S. A.; Captain JOHN CORLIN, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana infantry; Captain DWIGHT FRASER, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana infantry; and Major FRANCIS E. WOLCOTT, Judge-Advocate.

THE *Boston Journal* says: At the United States Arsenal, at Watertown, Mass., about three hundred and sixty men are still engaged in the manufacture of iron gun-carriages, of the RODMAN pattern, designed for the thorough arming of the forts of our extensive coast, from the borders of Maine to the shores of California and Oregon. The carriages are chiefly for guns of ten or fifteen inch bore, and at present orders are on hand for one hundred and fifty, between six and seven hundred having already been delivered at forts all the way from Fort Warren, Boston harbor, to Texas. The cost to Government is from \$1,500 to \$2,100 for each carriage.

THE *Providence Press* says:

A portion of the 15-inch guns forwarded to Fort Adams, last summer and fall, have been reshipped to New York, there being more than were needed here. The balance still remain upon the wharf where they were first landed, awaiting the completion of a water battery, on which they will be mounted. The repairs and improvements on the first, which were commenced last fall, it is thought will occupy some three years in their completion. The two companies of the Fifteenth U. S. Regulars, now at the fort, will leave with all their regimental stores, etc., the first of next month, for Nashville, Tenn., and their places supplied by the Third U. S. artillery, two companies of which have already arrived there, and more are expected soon.

THE Paymaster-General, at the request of the Quartermaster-General, has just issued an order directing that the pay of one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels, three majors, three surgeons, three assistant-surgeons, thirty-eight captains, and fifty-five lieutenants, in the service of the Quartermaster's Department, be stopped until they render to the Quartermaster-General the returns and accounts required of them by law and regulations for duty in that office.

THE Paymaster-General and Second Comptroller have decided that a forfeiture of the pay of soldiers in the Regular Army, for desertion or absence without leave, carries with it the forfeiture of what is known as "retained pay" also.

THE United States Hospital at Albany has, in accordance with previous arrangements, been formally converted into a State Soldiers' Home. The institution has accommodations for three hundred inmates.

THE Fifteenth Maine battalion of infantry, on duty at Chester, S. C., will be mustered out in March. Several of the members whose time had expired were at Charleston on the 15th inst., en route North.



## MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

The great question of reconstruction is the all-absorbing one at Washington, and must continue to be so through the present session of Congress. The consideration of the ways and means of providing for the national indebtedness follows next in order, and military matters have to take their chance of slipping in at the odd intervals in the discussion of questions of more pressing interest in the estimation of Congress and the country. Mr. WILSON has reported the Senate bill to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform Militia and organizing an active Volunteer Militia force throughout the United States, with amendments carrying out in some particulars the recommendations of the council of generals recently held at Washington. One of the amendments adds Governors and Judges of States and Territories to the list of exempts from military duty. Another abolishes the exemption of common drunkards and vagabonds. Another provides that the Bureau of Militia shall be established in the Adjutant-General's Department, under the supervision of the Commanding General of the Army, and the Adjutant-General of Militia shall be selected by the President from the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army, and while serving shall receive the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry. Another vests the appointment of the Adjutant-General of Militia in each State to the Governor thereof, and provides that reviews may be made by authorized inspectors, as well as by the Commander-in-Chief of the State. Another declares that the active Volunteer Militia force shall consist of as many regiments from each State as it has districts represented in the Congress of the United States, and one regiment in each Territory and the District of Columbia. Another provides that the minimum of companies shall be fifty men, and the maximum one hundred men. As the Militia is to be organized in all the States, the provisions requiring its members to take an oath that they have never participated in the Rebellion is stricken out, but one is inserted requiring them to make oath that they will hereafter bear paramount allegiance to the Government of the United States. The last amendment is in the form of a new section, which provides that, to secure uniformity in the Militia system, the Commanding General of the Armies of the United States may cause inspections to be made from time to time, of the Militia of each State by officers of the Regular Army, who shall also have power and authority to inspect and report on the condition of the offices of the Adjutant-Generals of the several States and Territories.

Mr. WILSON also introduced the following joint resolution to fix the rate of mileage for officers travelling on public duty, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

*Resolved*, That so much of the act entitled "An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the Army and Navy and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, as provides that the mileage of officers of the Army travelling upon public duty should thereafter be six cents per mile, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the rate of mileage to be hereafter allowed to officers of the Army travelling upon parole and duty shall be ten cents per mile when transportation in kind is not furnished them by the Government.

The resolution of thanks to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States, recently introduced, was reported from the Military Committee, considered by unanimous consent, and passed.

The House of Representatives passed a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, of Washington City, certain stores not needed for the Government. The Military Committee were instructed, by resolutions passed, to inquire into the truth of the reports to the effect that the artificial legs furnished soldiers and sailors crippled in the service of their country are of inferior make and quality, and so defective that crutches have to be resorted to, and to report what further action of legislation is necessary; also to inquire into the expediency of paying to soldiers, and their heirs when deceased, all wages and bounties withheld from them by reason of the judgment of any court-martial or of any military order. The Military Committee was likewise instructed to report a bill, at an early day, providing for the equalization of bounties. The Committee on Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a donation to A. Ziegler, of Port Byron, Ill., for sending seven sons into the army of the United States to quell the late rebellion; and the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by legislation for the issuing of certificates to soldiers who have lost their discharges. The Committee on Naval Affairs were instructed to inquire into the advantages of a site offered to the Government on the River Thames, near New London, Conn., for a Navy-yard or naval station for iron-clads or other naval vessels; and into the expediency of accepting the same.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition signed by Generals GRANT, MEADE and others, asking that the documents known as the "Soldiers' Memorial," of which he exhibited specimen sheets, be only charged the same postage in passing through the mails as is charged on printed matter. It

was referred to the Post-Office Committee, with leave to report at any time.

The following bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees: To continue in force and to amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees; to establish a hydrographic office in the Navy Department, designed to aid navigators by supplying nautical charts, sailing directions and manuals of instruction at the cost of printing; to establish a Navy Yard and depot at Mound City, Ill.; to amend an act of March 3, 1865, relative to land bounties for military service, which provides that in the case of the death of any person entitled to such bounty, if living, his widow may apply for and receive such bounty, or a child or children if there is no widow.

The following preamble and resolution were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

*Whereas*, The Emperor of France, at the reopening of the French Chambers, announced his purpose of withdrawing his troops from Mexico, expressing the hope that the emotion excited in this country would be allayed by such a declaration; and *whereas*, the nation accepting such declaration in good faith, it is proper that it should insist, as a guarantee for its fulfillment, that no further use of the French troops in Mexico would be made, except to preserve the *status quo*, until the period of their withdrawal arrives; therefore,  
*Resolved*, That, in the judgment of Congress, the employment of French troops in further conquests in Mexico would be and should be considered as a violation of such pledge on the part of France.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion celebrated the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday on the 22d instant, in Philadelphia, by a festival, given for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. The Academy of Music, on this occasion, was filled with a highly respectable audience, embracing not only many of our most distinguished soldiers, but also the heads of the judiciary, the colleges, and all the learned professions of the city and State.

Major-General CADWALLADER, the Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Order in the United States, presided. The exercises consisted in an Address by Major-General JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly commanding a division in the Fifth corps, and a poem by Colonel CHARLES G. HALPINE (MILES O'REILLY), formerly Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Department of the South. The poem we give in another place. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Major-Generals MEADE, CADWALLADER, TORBERT, PATTERSON, DAVIES, Commodore ALDEN, U. S. N., Colonel ROYAL of the Regular cavalry, and Colonel ZILL, Surgeon MITCHELL, Captain KEYSER, and others.

The Order is now in a very flourishing condition, especially the Commandery in Philadelphia, which owes much of its success to the indefatigable efforts of S. B. WYLLIE MITCHELL, late Surgeon U. S. V. The Commandery of this Order, which has been established in the city of New York, is receiving large numbers of applications for membership. Inasmuch as it is intended that none but the best class of officers shall be admitted to the Order, these are carefully scrutinized by an impartial committee before they are acted upon by the Commandery at large.

GENERAL GRANT'S visit to New York, last week, gave the merchants of the city an opportunity to testify their respect and obligation in a substantial way. In the first place, at the Union League Club House, a large portrait of General SCOTT, by Mr. PAGE, was presented to the Lieutenant-General. The presentation letter says:

"Through an active military career of more than half a century, Lieutenant-General SCOTT adorned his profession by the cultivation of every sentiment that can honor a man, and the practice of every virtue that becomes a Christian. A soldier in every fibre of his being, he has been as conspicuous by his humanity as by his bravery, and has been as uniformly ardent and efficient in preserving peace as in conducting war. Trusting that your own career may be equally prolonged, we remain," &c. General GRANT replied: "The notice of your intention to present me with PAGE'S portrait of Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT was duly received. This is not the first token received by me of the friendship and generosity of the citizens of your metropolis, or of yourselves. It is, nevertheless, one which I will always cherish and value, both for what it is and for those who have done me this great honor. The portrait of one who has rendered such vast service to the Republic, and whose services have continued through so many years, possesses a peculiar value to me."

General SCOTT sent the following dispatch from New Orleans:

"You transmit to me an invitation, this moment received, compounded of elements well calculated to soothe a worn-out soldier. I am asked to meet many of the principal citizens of our principal city, the day after to-morrow (the birthday of the Father of our Country), the occasion being to present to Lieutenant-General GRANT a portrait of his immediate predecessor, who more than a year ago inscribed a book to him in these words:

'From the oldest to the greatest General.'

"WINFIELD SCOTT."

Another more substantial acknowledgment of the splendid services of the Lieutenant-General was the gift of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, subscribed for the purpose by leading citizens of New York. The presentation was made without ostentation of any kind, and was received with thanks of characteristic brevity.

## THE CIPHER OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The interpretation of the cipher message given in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of October 7, 1865.

CLBHBQBHBAG & YFSINGVBINGS AMPCT-KTION MZYPTXOTSXB.

INGU&PSDZSYN VTELYTIONTQJY WEKINGL QPM&OEINGHFOY FILOUSPN INGTIONEAHCS RSAVJOSXCXY QJAG,

Is as follows:

"Army signals have been used and praised by every General and Admiral in our service. The changes of cipher are rapid and infinite."

The key is herewith. The fact that this message with the accompanying offer, and the circumstances which elicited it, has stood for more than four months without the proposal of a contestant, is conclusive that the cipher is difficult of translation. It is comparatively easy, and is one only of many thousands of changes. It was the object of the offer to check a somewhat didactic and quite malicious style on the part of a writer ignorant of his subject. Others accomplished this end long ago and the message is now withdrawn. A. J. M.

## THE SURRENDER OF THE SHENANDOAH.

ELSEWHERE, in our editorial columns, is discussed at length the remarkable disclosures made by one W. A. TEMPLE, a British subject, and a sailor on board the *Shenandoah*, before the United States Consul at Liverpool. This affidavit has been laid before the British Government, and has created no little discussion. The following is TEMPLE'S account of the manner in which the release of the British portion of the crew of the *Shenandoah* was effected when the vessel was in charge of the *Donegal*:

We arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 6th of November, as above stated, and anchored in the river Mersey, near Her Majesty's ship *Donegal*. We came up with the Confederate flag flying. Just as we anchored a lieutenant from the *Donegal* came on board. After conversing with Captain WADDELL he left, and soon after Captain PAYNTER of the *Donegal* came; he remained about an hour, and as he passed the side of the ship said he would telegraph Earl RUSSEL, and let Captain WADDELL know the answer as soon as he got it. That night a company of marines, with two officers, from the *Donegal*, came on board and took possession of the vessel. The men from the *Donegal* would not permit any of the officers or men to leave the vessel. That night Captain WHITEHEAD, of Liverpool, sent off to the ship two barrels of ale, one of porter, a lot of fresh beef, fresh mutton, a large supply of vegetables, eggs and cheese, enough for all hands, and two or three tubs of butter, with plenty of fresh bread. This was received on the vessel, and all hands partook of it. The next night JONES & Co. (or JONES, HIGHAT & Co.) sent us off a boat load of provisions, &c., but the custom-house officers would not permit it to come on board. Captain PAYNTER visited the ship frequently. On the morning of the day we were released he came, and as he was going he said, "Men, you need not be impatient; you will soon be released, probably this evening. I am doing all in my power to obtain it for you. As soon as the formalities are got through with, and I receive the proper instructions, I will do it." That evening, the 8th of November, he came on board in a tug-boat. As he came on board he said, "I have come to release you, my men." He was cheered by the men. He went immediately aft. The men were all mustered. While we were mustering and making preparations to go aft, Captain WADDELL sent some of the marines among the men to tell them they were all to be Southerners when their names were called. I was myself told this by a marine by the name of JOHN IVORS, who told me the Captain had sent him to tell all the crew. On being mustered aft, in the presence of Captain PAYNTER and Lieutenant WHITTLE, in consequence of this information we all stated that we were Southerners, when our names were called. The mode was this: We were all mustered on one side of the vessel. Lieutenant WHITTLE called our names and number, and as each man was called he passed in front of Captain PAYNTER, who addressed to each, "What count-tryman are you?" All the Englishmen, Scotch, and Irish answered that they were Southerners. The other foreigners answered according to their nation. As soon as this was done we were told to get into the steamer as quickly as possible, which we did, and were landed at Liverpool. No parole was asked or taken from us. We were told we were at liberty. Mr. LYNCH, the carpenter, married an English woman some time before our cruise commenced, and was living before, and is now living in Liverpool. On Thursday or Friday after we were landed, JAMES HAINES a merchant of Liverpool, sent for all the officers of the *Shenandoah* to come to his office.

The Secretary of War has approved the proceedings and findings in the cases of Cadets Philip M. Price, Jr., John Conline and Leonard G. Hun, United States Military Academy. In the case of Cadet Price, the sentence was, "To walk for ten Saturdays, equipped as a sentinel, from 2 o'clock p. m. until retreat, and to be confined to the limits of camp during the next encampment." That part of the sentence confining him to the limits of the camp during the next encampment is approved and will be executed. The remainder of the sentence is disapproved and remitted. In the case of Cadet Conline, the sentence "To be suspended until July 1, 1866, at which time he will join as a member of the then second class, and to be confined to the limits of camp during the ensuing encampment," is remitted. In the case of Cadet Hun (sentenced to be dismissed the service), on the recommendation of several members of the court to clemency, the sentence is remitted, and he will return to his duties.



## LINES FOR THE DAY.

BY PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY.

[Read at a meeting for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, held in Philadelphia, February 22d, under the auspices of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.]

FOREVER past the days of gloom,  
The long, sad days of doubt and fear,  
When woman, by her idle loom,  
Heard the dread battle's nearing boom  
With clasped hands and straining ear;  
While each new hour the past pursues  
With further threat of loss and pain,  
Till the sick soul would half refuse  
To longer drink the bloody news  
That told of sons and brothers slain.

The days of calm at length are won—  
And, sitting thus, with folded hands,  
We talk of great deeds greatly done,  
While all the future seems to run  
A silvery tide o'er golden sands;  
With pomp, the votive sword and shield,  
The Saviors of the Land return;  
And, while new shrines to Peace we build,  
On our great banner's azure field  
Yet larger constellations burn!

Who bore the flag—who won the day?  
The young, proud manhood of the land,  
Called from the forge and plough away,  
They seized the weapons of the fray  
With eager but untutored hand;  
They swarmed o'er all the roads that led  
To where the peril hottest burned—  
By night, by day, their hurrying tread  
Still Southward to the struggle sped,  
Nor ever from their purpose turned.

Why tell how long the contest hung,  
Now crowned with hope and now depressed,  
And how the varying balance swung,  
Until, like gold in furnace flung,  
The truth grew stronger for the test?  
'Twas our own blood we had to meet,  
'Twas with full peers our swords were crossed—  
Till in the march, assault, retreat,  
And in the school of stern defeat  
We learned success at bloody cost.

Oh, comrades of the camp and deck!  
All that is left by pitying Fate  
Of those who bore through fire and wreck,  
With sinewy arm and stubborn neck,  
His flag whose Birth we Celebrate!  
Oh, men, whose names, forever bright,  
On history's golden tablets graved—  
By land, by sea, who waged the fight,  
What guerdon will you ask to-night,  
For service done, for perils braved?

The charging lines no more we see,  
No more we hear the din of strife;  
Nor under every greenwood tree,  
Stretched in their life's great agony,  
Are those who wait the surgeon's knife;  
No more the loaded stretchers drip,  
The jolting ambulances groan;  
No more, while all the senses slip,  
We hear from the soon-silent lip  
The prayer for death as balm alone!

And ye who, on the sea's blue breast,  
And down the rivers of the land,  
With clouds of thunder as a crest,  
Where still your conqu'ring prow were pressed—  
War's lightnings wielded in your hand!  
Ye, too, released, no longer feel  
The threat of battle, storm and rock—  
Torpedoes grating on the keel,  
While the strained sides with broadsides reel  
And turrets feel the denting shock.

Joint Saviors of the Land! To-day  
What guerdon ask you of the land?  
No boon too great for you to pray—  
What can it give that could repay  
The men we miss from our worn band?  
The whitening bones of trench and swamp,  
The dead who rock beneath the wave—  
The brother-souls of march and camp,  
Bright spirits—each a shining lamp,  
Teaching how well can die the brave!

And thou—Great Shade! in whom was nursed  
The germ and grandeur of our land—  
In peace, in war, in reverence first,  
Who taught our infancy to burst  
The tight'ning yoke of Britain's hand!  
Thou, too, from thy Celestial height  
Will join the prayer we make to-day—  
"Homes for the crippled in the fight,  
And, what of life is left, made bright  
By all that gratitude can pay!"

Teach those who loiter in gilded seats,  
With nodding plume and jewelled gown—  
Boasting a pedigree that dates  
Back to the men who swayed the fates  
When Thou wert battling Britain's crown—  
That, ere the world a century swims  
Through time, this poor, blue-coated host,  
With brevet-rank of shattered limbs,  
Will swell the fame in choral hymns,  
And be the ancestry to boast!

Homes for the men we ask, implore,  
The brave who limbs and vigor gave,  
That—North and South, from shore to shore  
One free, rich, boundless country o'er—

The flag of WASHINGTON might wave:  
The flag that first—the day recall—  
Long years ago, one Summer morn,  
Flashed up o'er Independence Hall,  
A meteor messenger to all,  
That a new Nation here was born!

Oh, wives and daughters of the land!  
To every gentler impulse true,  
To you we raise th' invoking hand,  
Take pity on our stricken band,  
These Demi-Gods, disguised in Blue!  
More sweet than coo of pairing birds  
Your voice when urging gentle deeds;  
And power and beauty clothe her words—  
A West wind through the heart's thrilled chords,  
When woman's voice for pity pleads.

To you we leave the soldier's doom,  
Your glistering eyes assure us right;  
Oh, think through many a night of gloom,  
When round you all was light and bloom,  
And he preparing for the fight—  
The soldier bade his fancy roam,  
Far from the foe's battalions proud,  
From camps, and hot steeds' champing foam,  
And fondly on your breast at home  
The forehead of his spirit bowed!

Oh, by the legions of the Dead,  
Whose ears even yet our love may reach—  
Whose souls, in fight or prison fled,  
Now swarm in column overhead,  
Winging with fire our feeble speech;  
From stricken fields and ocean caves  
We hear their voice and cry instead—  
"Gazing upon our myriad graves,  
Be generous to the crippled braves  
Who were the Comrades of the Dead!"

Our Cause was holy to the height  
Of holiest cause to manhood given;  
For Peace, for Liberty to smite,  
And while the warm blood bounded bright,  
For these to die, if called by Heaven!  
The Dead are cared for—in the clay  
The grinning skull no laurel seeks;  
But for the Wounded of the fray  
It is through these weak lines to-day  
The ORDER OF THE LEGION speaks!

## THE WORKS ABOUT PETERSBURGH.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Washington *National Republican* gives a brief description of the present condition of the famous line of works around the City of Petersburg. He says:

Fort Steadman, "The Crater," "Fort Hell," and other prominent points on the memorable lines, are still nearly the same in appearance that they were just after the "evacuation" of Petersburg by the Rebel army. The bomb-proofs and other works, the construction of which required the use of wood, are being demolished by the owners of the land, who were cutting up the wood for the Petersburg market. And I may here say that nearly all the fuel, in the shape of wood, burned in this city comes from the fortifications. It is the best fuel in the market, as it is so much better seasoned than any other.

But the most interesting spectacle one beholds at present along these lines is the large number of colored persons who make a living in digging and searching for the lead bullets and other implements of war so profusely scattered about and buried in these fields of death.

Did you ever go a "huckleberrying" way down in Yankeeedom, "just in the nick of the season?" If so, you can form a good idea of the view of the visitor from the mouth of the "Crater." I was at this point a few hours ago—I mean the place where the mine was exploded. From this point you obtain, by far, the best view of the entire lines east of the city. This point is the nearest to the town, and is so elevated that you can distinctly see the celebrated "lookout" of General BUTLER at Dutch Gap, on James River, twenty miles distant.

As far as the objects are visible we discern the colored people of all ages and both sexes, with a spade, hoe, shovel, or pick, and all busy as bees digging for "minnies." By the denser squads of these people it is easy for the stranger to know where the "iron hail and leaden rain" fell thickest. But the "darkies" are everywhere—some on the embankments, and some in open fields, each with a haversack or small bag slung over the shoulder, and every now and then a stray minnie ball, or shell cap, or piece of shell is transferred from the earth to the bag of the digger.

As near as I could ascertain, a day's work to a good digger was about \$1.50 to \$2, though many fell short of that. The lead is sold to an enterprising junk dealer in this city, who pays seven cents per pound. As about fourteen minnies make a pound, the anxious digger can, any time during the day, by counting his balls, learn how he is progressing in his day's work. And if you meet any of them toward night on their "winding way" toward the city, as you usually may see them in droves, any of them will tell you "zactly" how much money he has made during the day.

I am sorry to say that the remains of the numerous dead who lie buried all over these fields of death are often disinterred, and the head boards, placed by careful comrades, often taken away by the less scrupulous of these diggers. As I may have something more to say about the dead of these fields, I will reserve comments on this matter for another letter.

While I was watching the operations of lead gathering to-day, a negro boy threw up in his spade a silver pen case and gold pen. I immediately struck a bargain, and am now writing this letter with that same pen. It was found at a point where one hundred and fifteen of our brave men, under BURNSIDE, met with death in the crater, and were buried in a common grave.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

## GRANT AND HIS CAMPAIGNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It can hardly be said that the Lieutenant-General and General SHERMAN have been fairly treated by their biographers. "SHERMAN and his Campaigns" is little more than a bald statement of the marches and battles of the brilliant genius who, next to General GRANT, has borne the most conspicuous part in bringing the war to a successful termination.

"GRANT and his Campaigns" is not merely a negative work; it is feeble to a degree, and contains so many inaccuracies that it can hardly be dignified with the name of history. The book has been long heralded as one of great value and interest, written by General GRANT's "life-long friend." It was said that the author possessed peculiar opportunities for obtaining information, and military men have looked with interest for the appearance of his work. But, so far from stating anything new, he has contented himself with mis-stating facts about which there ought to be no question. It is the purpose of this article to point out some of the errors into which the author has fallen.

His book is open to general criticism, but this is left to other hands. As editor of the *Service Magazine*, the author has been distinguished chiefly for his praise of what was popular—and not for any candid and independent opinions on men or measures. As might be expected, his military criticisms in this work degenerate into censures of those whom others have censured, and praise for those whom others have commended. In this article I propose to follow the author only through what is generally known as the Rapidan campaign.

The author's first mistake is that General GRANT crossed the Rapidan by a surprise.

General LEE never attempted to prevent the crossing of the river, and General MEADE had twice before crossed it, once on the Mine Run campaign, and again with the Second corps, at Morton's Ford. The Confederate Army was held in hand near Orange Court-house [the river watched, not "strongly fortified"] prepared either to take up the defensive line along Mine River, or attack an army before it could take position beyond the river. This approved method of conducting operations was always adopted by General LEE under similar circumstances, his resistance being limited to that necessary to enable him to concentrate his army. He apparently never thought himself able to prevent the passage of the river.

On page 291, the author states that HANCOCK was directed on Spottsylvania on the 5th of May. He was directed on a point far to the right and beyond Spottsylvania. To confuse matters worse, the author, on page 293, speaks of his being deflected from Chancellorsville to the Brock Road, whereas his advance was near Corbin bridge over the Po.

I pass to the narrative of the attack on HANCOCK on the afternoon of the 6th, with the remark that the author's account of the battle of the 5th and the morning of the 6th of May is valueless as a military record.

Describing the attack, the author uses the following language:

"The troops of HILL and LONGSTREET, formed in four lines, move like a mighty sea upon HANCOCK's position, and roll into our lines, overwhelm the divisions of BIRNEY and BARR (BARLOW?), and approach very near the headquarters of GRANT and MEADE. But that sea was to have its reflux wave. GIBBONS' (Second) division rapidly formed in rear of the breach, first checked and then pushed back this impetuous wave."

"Not long after HANCOCK is thus pushed back by the combined forces of the enemy—that is after two o'clock in the afternoon" (the author has just properly put the time of the attack at four o'clock), "BURNSIDE attacks toward the Orange Plank Road, to the right and in advance of HANCOCK's position, but the enemy, relieved for a time from the pressure of HANCOCK, is able to advance his whole force against the Ninth corps."

And this is history! It would hardly be possible to crowd more errors into the same space. The plain facts are as follows: At four p. m., LONGSTREET being wounded, LEE advances against HANCOCK with LONGSTREET's corps. Halting at the edge of the wood a hundred yards from our entrenchments, a sharp musketry fire is kept up for fifty-five minutes. MORT's command, in the second line, from some unaccountable reason, suffering no loss, leave their entrenchments, followed by three regiments of WARD's brigade, BIRNEY's division, of the first line.

Through the gap thus made a few—not over thirty—of the enemy penetrates. CARROLL's brigade, moving by the left flank from the right, and BROOKS' brigade, moving by the right flank from the left, restore the line with a loss of two or three men, and the enemy retire. The entire loss of the Second corps in the assault was under fifty probably; that of the enemy several hundred—though only about seventy-five dead bodies were found in front of our line. The main line was never moved—no division overwhelmed—and as for the enemy penetrating nearly to Army Headquarters, the few that went in that direction went under guard. The conflict described between the Ninth corps and the "combined forces" of the enemy took place only in the vivid imagination of some straggler.

Page 300, the author says, "Impotent to stir GRANT, LEE was about to abandon his position and retire suddenly southward, to guard his communications," and, on the following page, that GRANT divining his (LEE's) purpose "set his army in motion by a night march, fifteen miles, to Todd's Tavern, on his way to Spottsylvania, whither it was now evident LEE was also hastening."

On page 306, the author contradicts this statement, but arrives at the truth in saying that by noon of Saturday it was known that LEE was abandoning his entrenchments, "in order to give us check at Spottsylvania Court-house." It was certainly known by General WARREN, who encountered LONGSTREET's command by noon of Saturday near Spottsylvania.

It may be mentioned in passing that the distance to



Todd's Tavern from our line is incorrectly stated as fifteen miles.

Page 308, the author says, "A small creek, a branch of the Ny River, separated HANCOCK from WARREN, and lay between the enemy and WARREN and SEDGWICK."

Having no definite idea in his own mind of the fighting on the 10th of May the author succeeds in muddling the account till it resembles TODD'S statement regarding "that man." I quote from page 308: "The assault was then ordered to be made by portions of the Second and Fifth corps. The object was to storm and take the enemy's rifle-pits. The battle now raged along the line. BARLOW's division of the Second corps was at one time flanked, but was soon extricated without great loss. Early in the morning the divisions of GIBBONS and BARLOW were moved briskly across the branch of the Ny which separated them from the enemy, and assaulted his left, with the hope of turning his flank; but, finding it too strong, retired, BARLOW in his retreat repulsing an attack of HETH's division," &c.

To disentangle this jumble is to relate the day's history.

The Second corps had crossed the Po the evening before, but, it being determined to attack from WARREN's front, BIRNEY's and GIBBONS' divisions, with MOTT's command, were ordered back early on the morning of the 10th, to take part in the assault. BARLOW's division was being withdrawn, for the same purpose, when HETH's division crossed the Po below, and attacked BARLOW, inflicting considerable loss in his command. The attack from WARREN's front, in which the Second corps took part, was not made until later in the evening, and in it BARLOW's division had no share—MOTT, BIRNEY and GIBBONS being engaged.

This is the attack the author refers to as "the new and unsuccessful assault," in which General RICE was killed. One regiment of BARLOW's division crossed the Po early in the morning on a reconnaissance, but no such attack as described took place.

The author also errs as to the time when General RICE was killed.

His description of the battle of May 12th is full of errors. BIRNEY was formed in two lines instead of one and the ground over which BARLOW advanced was cleared and unobstructed. For this reason his troops were formed in masses.

HANCOCK never "pushed upon the second line," nor "stormed and took it." Some of the men, in their eagerness, followed the flying enemy to the second line, but most if not all of them fell victims to their rash bravery.

An almost criminal blunder is made by the author when he writes: "The captured cannon, covered by the muskets of sharpshooters of both sides, could not for a long time be secured by either, but were subsequently withdrawn by the enemy." This carelessness is without excuse. Eighteen of the guns were removed at once, and two more secured by General MILES, of BARLOW's division, the following day.

I pass over many minor errors to the account of the operations on the North Anna. See page 332 and following. The author, of course, throws no light on the causes that led General GRANT to follow LEE across that river, rather than pursue his movement by the left flank toward Richmond, his right protected by the river.

The repeated attacks and counter attacks at the County bridge, as described by the author, did not take place. The rifle-pit and earthwork covering the bridge were carried in the evening by a brilliant assault by EGAN's and PIERCE's brigades of BIRNEY's division, and the enemy were followed to the bridge. One end was held by the enemy and the other by us, and the enemy attempted to fire their end but were prevented from so doing.

The plate on page 333 gives an entirely incorrect representation of one of the most remarkable positions taken up during this remarkable campaign, as we are represented as holding a continuous line of battle on the south bank of the river. General LEE held on to the river with an iron grip, his right thrown back toward the Hanover marshes and his left at about the same angle from the river. The Second corps and POTTER's division of the Ninth corps confronted the enemy on one face of his V-shaped line, the Fifth and Sixth corps in the other. To reinforce either wing the troops of the other had to cross two rivers [that is cross the North Anna and recross] and march several miles.

All attempts to force the salient point of the enemy's line resting on the river failed. Had not General LEE expected a repetition of the assaults of Spottsylvania it is a natural supposition that he would have concentrated his forces for an attack on the one wing or the other of our army.

It would be interesting to know where the author gets his information (see page 335) that the troops were "most anxious to be led against the enemy."

Every third man of the force which left its Winter camps but three weeks before had been placed *hors du combat*, and the rest had seen enough of war not to mourn for a fight. It is surprising to see persons still making use of this hackneyed expression.

I think the author errs in saying (page 340) that SMITH and WRIGHT carried any part of the enemy's line on the 3d of June at Cold Harbor, but in justice to their gallant troops will not positively pronounce it a mistake for lack of present information. The talk of the author, referring to the battle of Cold Harbor, about "the shock of arms in parallel lines, with the right wing of the enemy strengthened," is puerile.

Cold Harbor was one of the many places where the Army of the Potomac was ordered to attack fortified lines along a wide and consequently weak front—in contradistinction to the plan of attacking on one point, carefully selected, with large masses.

This most bloody and disastrous assault, the scene of so much unavailing courage and devotion on the part of officers and men—an assault which did more to demoralize the army than all the preceding conflicts of the campaign—is very imperfectly touched by the author. The losses were about 13,000 men, as stated in table, on page 399, furnished by one of General GRANT'S Staff, and not 7,500 as stated in the text on page 342. This is another instance of the habitual carelessness of the author.

Having followed the author till he places the army on

the James River. I am forced to abandon till another time comments on his account of the campaign on the south side. Though I touched but a portion of his blunders, I think I have shown that, as a military work, "Grant and his Campaigns" is without value.

If HARPER and Brothers, are justifiable in quarrelling with the author of "Eminent Deeds of Eminent Men" for inaccuracy, surely the author's publisher has ground for serious complaint against him, for not even ABBOTT exceeds him in fertility of misstatement.

SCRIBE.

#### GENERAL WARREN AT FIVE FORKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your number of June 17, 1865, you published General SHERIDAN'S Report of May 16th, in which was contained his reasons for removing me from command of my corps, at the close of the battle of Five Forks, on April 1st.

In an article calling attention to this publication, you allude to having before published my letter to the New York editors, dated May 11th, in a way that might imply that both sides had now been heard, and you expressed the hope that this would be the end of that unfortunate affair.

If I had received a fair hearing, I should be glad myself to drop the matter; but you will perceive that my communication, to which you alluded, was made in ignorance of any specific charges against me, and, of course, of those in General SHERIDAN'S report.

I have now prepared a reply to those made by him, and printed a few copies, of which I enclose you one.

It is a pamphlet entitled "An Account of the Operations of the Fifth Army Corps, Commanded by Major-General G. K. Warren, at the Battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, and of the Battles and Movements Preliminary Thereto," with a Map.

This pamphlet is too lengthy for me to ask of you its publication; but I would be much gratified, if you thought proper, to give place to the "Introduction" in your columns.

The right of General SHERIDAN to act toward me as he did at the time would not in the minds of some necessarily depend upon the absolute reality of the faults he attributed to me. With such it might suffice for his justification, that he thought so at the time, because the promptness necessary in war sometimes requires action upon immediate impressions, provided the case be urgent. But the time of his action—"at the close of the battle"—did not require such inconsiderate haste, especially on the points he has made against me, for the result of the battle had in its complete success shown them to be ill-founded.

In support of this view is the concurrent sentiment of all who have since written upon the subject. That these writers do not think General SHERIDAN'S reasons sufficient is evident; for, to justify him, they have assumed or invented other reasons than his for his action, which have no real existence. Anxious as I have ever felt to stand well in the esteem of my countrymen, I have suffered much at seeing the circulation these errors have had. It would be a long task to correct them all.

In General GRANT'S report it is correctly stated that I was relieved "at the close of the battle." And it is an incontestable fact, that I exercised the same command over my corps, and had always done, up to the time of my being relieved at 7 P. M. Yet, a "correspondent" reported that I was relieved "in the face of the enemy." Whether or not this was intended to be contemptuous, the truth is, no enemy witnessed my being relieved, unless he was a prisoner I had captured. An editorial article in one of the dailies implied that General GRANT personally came on the field during the 1st of April, removed me, and assumed personal control; yet he was probably at no time nearer than four miles, and in his report says he was ignorant of my being relieved till midnight.

In an article, in the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled late "Scenes in Richmond," it is stated I was relieved in the "morning."

In the May number of *Harper's Monthly* it is stated that "on Saturday the Fifth corps was placed under the absolute control of SHERIDAN, who at once ordered General GRIFFIN to relieve General WARREN," thus implying, also, that I was relieved in the morning. It also erroneously speaks of GRIFFIN bringing the Fifth corps up to Five Forks. It further errs in saying that the battle of the 31st terminated in a repulse of "WARREN'S corps," and that this repulse exposed "SHERIDAN," and it was with "difficulty that the latter was able to hold his ground." Contrary to this, the battle ended with my corps in possession of the White Oak road, near which it was begun, while General SHERIDAN did not "hold on," but was driven about four and a half miles, in the language of General MEADE, leaving my rear, and that of the Second corps on the Boydton Plank Road open, and requiring first great vigilance on my part, and finally to go to his relief.

In the first edition of "Our Great Captain," by L. P. BROCKETT, it is stated that on the 31st "General WARREN suffered himself to be driven back to Dinwiddie Court-house." Now, this is exactly what General SHERIDAN did—not what I did. In the same author's "History of the Great Rebellion," he states that my operations on the 31st of March were three-fourths of a mile from the Five Forks. The true distance was four or five miles.

Such is the nature of the mis-statements. They are wrong in time, in locality, and result; and their general effect is to deprive me of any honorable participation in the battle of Five Forks, by erroneously making me to be relieved before its occurrence, and furnishing a cause for it.

More of these might be given. They have been multiplied and spread abroad without limit. I cannot hope to have refutation reach their expanding circuit; but I have confidence that few could believe me ubiquitous for evil, as I must have been to accomplish all the failures with which I have been charged by irresponsible writers, and I have not replied to them in my pamphlet.

Very respectfully yours,

G. K. WARREN.

With great pleasure, we extract from General WARREN'S pamphlet the introduction, which gives the points which

the subsequent citations of orders and narration of facts are intended to sustain:

The confidence shown by the Commander-in-Chief in selecting me for the command of the Department of Mississippi, then the theatre of actual warfare, immediately after the battle of Five Forks, I deemed a thorough vindication of my conduct on that memorable occasion.

I felt, though denied the official investigation which I had applied for, that I could leave my justification before the public to the ultimate publication of the official reports. I trusted, too, that General SHERIDAN'S report would do me justice, and that he could not fail in it to acknowledge that his treatment of me was hasty and based on erroneous impressions. The publication of this report, dated May 16th, in the Official Gazette, disappointed this hope, for therein, as far as mention is made of me, it is in terms of disparagement, and in efforts to justify his inconsiderate action.

After this publication I thought the investigation I sought could not long be denied, and I have remained silent till now, fully believing an impartial investigation would relieve me of the imputations of General SHERIDAN, and place just censure on those by whom I have been wronged.

To bring my professional grievances before the public is a thing from which I have shrunk, and I do not do so now from any love of controversy. If circumstances were different I should be glad to avoid it; but the facts being little known and understood, and there being many misrepresentations, I am under this necessity. I have, therefore, prepared the following narrative of facts in much detail, so that each one can examine and judge for himself, as I presume, all fair-minded men, whose time will permit, will gladly do.

In the report\* of General SHERIDAN there are three imputations against me—the first of which, is vaguely made, in the following:

"Had General WARREN moved according to the expectations of the Lieutenant-General, there would appear to have been but little chance for the escape of the enemy's infantry in front of Dinwiddie C. H."

If such expectations were formed, they were not reasonable, according to the facts. I acted during the night under orders from General MEADE, which, with my dispatches to him, and other facts, will be given. It will appear that the enemy held all the roads necessary for his escape; that he withdrew from General SHERIDAN'S front to Five Forks early in the night, and that the swollen state of Gravelly Run and a broken bridge prevented my troops from reaching General SHERIDAN till daybreak. It also will appear that the tenor of my orders from General MEADE were not that I was to prevent the escape of the enemy, but to use every exertion to succor General SHERIDAN, who could "not maintain himself at Dinwiddie C. H. without reinforcements." My dispatches show that it was my own suggestion to attempt to intercept the enemy if he remained in General SHERIDAN'S front, and not fall back, as I was at first ordered.

The second imputation is contained in the following:

"General WARREN did not exert himself to get up his corps as rapidly as he might have done, and his manner gave me the impression that he wished the sun to go down before dispositions for the attack could be completed."

The facts of the movements of the troops in coming up to this point are all given in the statements of Brevet Brigadier-General BANKHEAD, who carried my order to the troops to move up while I rode forward to examine the ground on which they were to form; and in the letters of Generals CRAWFORD, GRIFFIN, and AYRES, who commanded my three divisions. I present them here in their proper place in the narrative, and they are conclusive that I and my troops exerted ourselves to form for the attack as rapidly as possible.

While the troops were forming I told General SHERIDAN it would occupy till 4 P. M., at which time they were formed, and at which time the sun was two and a half hours high. Certainly I could not have expected the sun to go down before the "dispositions for the attack could be completed," nor have given him reason to think I wished it. I had at the time confidence in the success of our proposed attack, and the kindest feelings toward General SHERIDAN, under whom I was glad to serve. I am utterly at a loss to account for the misapprehension he labored under in imputing such baseness to me, and I trust my conduct throughout the war has shown to those by whom I am best known that I am incapable of it.

The third imputation is contained in the following:

"During this engagement portions of his line gave way when not exposed to a heavy fire, and simply from want of confidence on the part of the troops, which General WARREN did not exert himself to inspire."

I had, at the time of the engagement, to control the movements of an entire corps d'armée, fighting and changing front as it advanced through the forests. It is clearly a case for the exercise of a corps commander's judgment how far he shall at any time give his personal efforts to the general control of his corps, or assist his subordinate commanders in their commands, and whether he shall use his staff and himself to rally troops who break under a not very severe fire, from want of confidence, or to so direct other portions of his command as to thereby remedy the evil which this giving way produced. Whatever is vital to the success of the whole is the thing deserving the corps commander's attention, and to that, throughout, I gave mine. On account of the forest, General SHERIDAN saw but one flank of the operations of my command, and was no further cognizant of my exertions. He saw nothing of the fighting of General CRAWFORD'S division, which suffered more from the enemy's fire than any other. There was no part of my command that did not witness my exertions at one time or another, and my horse was fatally shot close to the enemy's breastworks. To those who served under me I refer for proof of my exertions, and, as they represent every section of our country, any one who wishes can verify my assertion by those around him.

If General SHERIDAN had stated which of my troops mis-

\* Extracts from this report, giving all that relates to me, are placed in the appendix to this narrative.



behaved for want of my presence, I could bring the evidence of their commander to bear in my defence. But how this exertion could have been specially required of me I am at a loss to understand; for he says himself, "I cannot speak too highly of the troops in this battle, and the gallantry of their commanders."

The duty of every soldier to obey has its correlative which entitles him to the protection of those under whom he serves, and this I have been denied.

General SHERIDAN says:

"I therefore relieved him from the command of the Fifth corps, authority for this action having been sent to me before the battle, unsolicited."

From the time that authority reached him he, apparently, sought occasion to use it. I say this with regret; but the tone of the report toward me, and his hasty action, indicate that it was so. If a victory won by my command, under my direction, could not gain me credit, where the plans made were, as he says, "successfully executed," and where my efforts and direction were known to almost every one, then nothing could.

General GRANT, while giving the above authority to General SHERIDAN, had never signified to me, in the remotest manner any dissatisfaction with me. I had had no direct official relations with him. My instructions all came through General MEADE, and to him all my reports were made. If General GRANT had ever expressed himself displeased with me to General MEADE, the latter had kept it from me; and he ever showed, by entrusting to me the advance of the army on many vital occasions, and often by sending me on detached expeditions, the highest confidence in me; and this is well known.

I shall further reply to the imputations of General SHERIDAN while giving the narration of the events to which they relate, which narration, I hope, will possess an interest of its own, independent of its defence of me.

The Fifth corps, in the battle of Five Forks, captured 3,244 men, with their arms, eleven regimental colors, and one four-gun battery, with its caissons.

It lost, in killed and wounded, 634 men, of which 300 were in General CRAWFORD's division, 205 in General AYRES' division, and 125 in General GRIFFIN's division. Among these were several distinguished officers of high promise.

#### SCIENCE IN WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: You and I, as public teachers, should give out no uncertain sound in our notes of instruction. For myself, I cannot pretend to much on this score; for you, I can say that your teachings have, as a rule, been direct and square—with here and there an exception—as, for example, when, in one of your past issues, which I cannot quote from as I have it not before me, you say, in effect, of what avail is *Jomini* and other European authorities to us in working out the problem of our Army organization?

Now, to my mind, the great beauty of science, in all its branches, is its catholicity. It is only when it becomes sectarian that it also becomes an uncertain and often a fallacious guide. Mere schools, by which I mean sectarianism in its widest sense, have never made any lasting additions to knowledge, and have done little more than to produce clever mannerists. We, perhaps, as a people, from our habits of self-dependence, are less liable to run into this error than others; but, from these very habits, we are also very liable to run into the opposite extreme—no less erroneous than the other, of treating the experience of other nations, and what are regarded as authorities, with something akin to contempt.

I have looked on with something of a feeling of amusement as I have listened to the trenchant tone of some of our younger officers on professional points, when not squaring with their experience. It is natural enough that, coming from their first fields, where they received their baptism of fire, and flushed with victory, they should imagine that they had exhausted the military art. But having now had time to work off this froth of fermentation, let us hope that the liquid remaining behind will turn out sound and pure.

It is now, perhaps, our time, as teachers, to raise a warning voice, and say to them that, having so early worn their epaulettes as Colonels and General officers, it would be wise for them now—profiting by the words of counsel which the great NAPOLEON addressed to the King of Bavaria, who solicited for his son the command of an army corps, "that after the Crown Prince had made five or six campaigns under his Marshals, and learned his trade, it would then be time enough to place him in so responsible a command"—also to go to work and learn their trade, which can never be done thoroughly except by "reading themselves full and thinking themselves dry."

In doing this, no experience of their own on the field need be lost. Nothing of this kind should be thoughtlessly thrown aside as useless, but be tested by other lights beside their own. NAPOLEON says, somewhere in his memoirs, "*La guerre est une affaire de tact. Les principes ne sont bons qu'autant qu'ils sont bien appliqués.*" In other words, do not make an abnegation of that critical test in all things, common sense, in carrying out principles by the aid of rules that must vary with circumstances.

As a nation, we have, doubtless, done great things during the conflict that has just closed; but let us not delude ourselves with the notion that things, as great in their day, have not been done before us.

"*Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi.*"

If GRANT swept the enemy before him, from the Rapidan to Cold Harbor, and then crossed the James to organize a final victory, NAPOLEON, in that masterpiece of strategy and tactics, the campaign of 1809, swept the Austrian Archdukes—the best captains of Germany—before him; crossed the Danube under great difficulties, and gained, after desperate fighting, the field of Wagram. If SHERMAN made his way through Georgia, brushing aside the opposition in his front, and securing his flank, until he reached and captured his objective, Savannah, NAPOLEON was before him in the same line, when, in 1805, he made his grand preparatory and strategical marches, from the shores of the British Channel to Ulm on the Danube. If SHERMAN waded through and corduroyed the swampy

roads of Georgia and the Carolinas, NAPOLEON's army did likewise in the fatal advance on Moscow in 1812.

All things, in the mental and physical world, move in orbits; but all confirming the "wise man's" dictum—"there is nothing new under the sun." Let our young officers lay this to heart. Let them not say, as some have done, "Oh, I don't see what use the field fortification I was taught at the Academy was to me; I never saw any works thrown up with such profiles as are laid down in the text-book; or, we never posted our pickets, or retreated, in such a way as the text-book on out-posts lays down." Well, what of that? These things are given in the text-books not as models but as types. As NAPOLEON has phrased it, *La guerre est une affaire de tact*, not of the intuitive knowledge, be it well understood, that belongs to heaven-born generals, but of that exercise of common sense which shows us, at once, what is the proper thing to be done under given conditions.

D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Feb. 20, 1866.

#### EXAMINATION BEFORE PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It was hoped that the section of the Army Bill now pending in Congress, requiring an examination of all officers below the grade of field officer before promotion would be stricken out by the Military Committee of the Senate after consultation with the senior general officers of the Army. It seems, however, that this objectionable clause is still retained in the bill, and, as it may work manifest injury to many meritorious officers, it is the duty of every officer to enter his respectful protest against it. The objections to it are numerous.

First, The bill as framed, allows officers of Volunteers during the late war to be promoted or appointed in the Regular Army to high grades without any examination, while officers of the Regular service, who have held high commands and rendered distinguished services, must be subjected to an examination, sprung upon them suddenly and without "notice of preparation."

Second, Under the system which has obtained in our military establishment since its first existence, as capable a body of officers have always been found in every grade in our Army as in any in the world, and no instance can be pointed out where it has operated to the injury of the public interests, while in many instances it has given us officers of rare distinction and excellence. To change it now for one of questionable expediency seems to be neither wise, proper nor just. By continuing it, are we likely to get any more officers than those who have already been promoted without examination, and are not the records of the war sufficient to decide the merits of an officer without bringing him before a board to "read, write and cipher," or square the circle, or even set a squadron in the field in their august presence, and not in that of the enemy?

Third, The action of the various boards will be unequal, partial and as various as the numerous phases of the human mind, and the prejudices, opinions and hobbies of each member of these boards. Some boards will require a high standard of excellence and reject all who come before it, others will be lax and pass all who present themselves, and others will adopt the *juste milieu*, and pass all those who have fine intelligence and have seen good service.

Fourth, "A board can ask questions that wise men cannot answer." How many questions are likely to be asked of the poor confused officer which the cold, collected board cannot answer themselves.

Fifth, The only examination required in the Army is that of all candidates for admission into it as commissioned officers, and that should be confined simply to the intelligence and services of the applicants. Their trade will be learned afterward from necessity, if not *con amore*.

Sixth, An officer of artillery or cavalry is not required to be thoroughly posted in all the minutiae of infantry manoeuvres, and yet he might be excluded, by a board from promotion in that arm, because he could not "form square" according to CASEY, HARDEE, SCOTT or MORRIS, though his reputation as a battery, regimental, brigade, division or corps commander might be beyond that of any member of the board.

Seventh, The war of the great Rebellion has shown who are the meritorious, the capable and efficient in our Army. Let them then be rewarded without being subjected to a school-boy examination.

I. E. O.

#### SENATOR WILSON'S MILITIA BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The Militia bill presented to Congress has some commendable features which I passed over in my previous communication, because I deem them of no more avail, worked upon a wrong system, than grafts from the choicest fruits worked upon a tree without roots.

1. Mr. WILSON has recognized the necessity of reducing the active Militia to a reasonable minimum, and, aware of the scruples of Congress in times past as to its constitutional authority to classify the Militia, he avoids the issue by creating a Volunteer active Militia. But as WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, and MADISON urged a classification, one may fairly infer it to be within the power of Congress.

2. Mr. WILSON proposes to create a Federal Bureau of Militia, thereby carrying into effect the recommendations of General SCOTT, General GAINES, and other officers forty years since; but, to be effective, this Bureau must be made as comprehensive as they designed.

General GAINES not only proposed an Adjutant-General to issue orders, transmit blanks, regulations, system of tactics, maintain a correspondence with the State Adjutant-General, receive and record their returns, but also an Inspector-General, with his Assistant, to ascertain and report upon the condition of the force organized and enumerated by the Adjutant General, that, in case of delinquency, Congress might perform its duty of enjoining upon the State to train its Militia according to the system of discipline prescribed by Congress.

As our principle, both as to the Army and the Militia, is to have a small force in peace, capable of expansion in war, this Federal staff should be complete—its Ordnance, Quartermaster, Commissary, Surgeon-Generals—each in-

specting and reporting upon their respective Departments in the States, thus maintaining a perfect organization. As the State Adjutant-Generals are Brigadiers, the Federal Adjutant-General should have this rank.

3. Mr. WILSON has apparently (for, not having seen his bill, I accept your analysis of it) adopted an excellent feature of the Swiss system, approved by many writers here in past ages—namely, the elevation of no officer above the rank of Colonel, leaving the higher grades dependent on the test of active service. A comparison of the merits of the earlier and later generals of the War of the Rebellion proves the wisdom of this provision.

4. One of the greatest obstacles in establishing rigid discipline in the Militia has been, that officers owed their position to the suffrages of their men. Such a tenure is opposed to the essentially aristocratic principle of military organization, as the Swiss law declares, "the Militia should be, under no circumstances, a deliberative body."

But Mr. WILSON must be naively credulous if he supposes that the privilege of appointment of officers, jealously reserved by the States, and in them their election in some cases secured by constitutional articles, in all by public opinion, is to be yielded. Officers may be appointed by the Governors, but where will be the Volunteer rank and file?

You think the Militia should all be organized as infantry, and Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS avers that it takes five years to form an artilleryist; but General McCLELLAN advises the formation of artillery companies along the seaboard, and I think, with periodical practice at the forts, under an artillery sergeant, men could be trained to man the great guns in the event of a threatened invasion, or to clear the streets more effectually than infantry in case of a riot.

Militia cavalry attempting a charge are pitiable objects, but I have seen a squadron very effective in riding down a mob, and in patrolling a city and its suburbs to preserve the peace. This matter should be left to the States, local needs and habits best determining the proportion of the different arms, provided all are subjected to rigid inspection.

But why discuss a bill not in accord with the Constitution, which authorizes and consequently enforces Congress to organize, arm, and discipline the Militia—that is, a certain, not an uncertain, number of citizens of specified ages—of whom service is not requested, but from whom it is exacted; not in harmony with the spirit of a Republic, which devolves upon every citizen the duty of self-defence when it confers the privilege of self-government; not equal to the exigencies of the country, as the history of the Volunteer Militia covering a period of thirty years fully demonstrates.

Our people are peace-loving and egotistically devoted to the pursuit of gain and pleasure, impatient of routine and control. The volunteers will be chiefly of the best and the worst citizens, the truly disinterested patriotic few, and the thoughtless many; the latter joining for the sake of the parades, the uniforms, the collations, and the ruinous excursions. The real heart of the community will not be touched. The men who will eventually lead in all important affairs are behind counters and in offices, restrained by employers and parents from enlisting, and can only be drawn forth by the imperative demands of the State to perform one of the most solemn duties of a Republican citizen.

L.

#### THE LETTER "D."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The reign of bounty-jumpers is not yet over. Almost every muster-roll now contains a disgracefully long list of those who have decided that "desertion is the better part of valor;" and the reputation, as well as the morale, of the Army is suffering in consequence. This is the proper time to establish "customs of service" for our future government, and, in the opinion of the writer, no measure would more promote our present efficiency, or be of greater benefit hereafter, than a General Order, or even a modification of the Articles of War, declaring that every deserter shall have the letter "D" tattooed or indelibly marked upon him.

I am aware that certain wiseacres "down East" have entered a legal protest against this punishment, but there is a vast difference between a refugee from the draft and the case of a recruit who has voluntarily entered the Army at a time when none are ignorant of what military duty implies. The objection consists in the fact that the personal disfigurement is a permanent disgrace for a single, often hasty, transgression. Precisely. Let such be the penalty for every perjured violation of the soldier's solemn covenant to serve his country.

The old branding was a disgrace to humanity, but in these latter days men seem to have no greater delight than to transform their bodies into "Art Galleries" by the aid of india-ink, gunpowder or indigo; and by means of an arrangement of needles, something like a spring-lancet, which the Quartermaster could furnish, the whole marking need not occupy a minute, and the pain would be the merest trifle. The operation can be conducted under the supervision of a medical officer if desired, or the hospital steward of the post can add it to his tooth-drawing and cupping accomplishments.

Which is the more humane; this momentary inconvenience, or "ball and chain, with hard labor, for six months?"

B.

#### GENERAL N. J. T. DANA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have observed in the daily papers of the 10th instant an abstract of Congressional proceedings, in which it appears that the Hon. Senator, GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, in offering a resolution for the investigation of alleged corrupt conduct of certain Government agents, used language which is reported as follows:

"He (Mr. DAVIS) had been told that General DANA, while in command on the Mississippi, had seized and appropriated cotton belonging to a private citizen, and used the proceeds for his own benefit."

It appears from the official report in the *Congressional Globe* of the date mentioned, that Mr. DAVIS, in the course



of the important debate, growing out of his resolution, did use language similar to that quoted, but that he attributed the offence to "General Taylor"—a general whom I do not remember as being in our Federal service, and named no other general in a discreditable connection.

It is a matter of little consequence what idle or malicious charges against Union generals may serve to illustrate the arguments of this well-known Senator; and whether he did or did not allude to General DANA is a question that will not concern such of that General's friends as may readily perceive the motive of such an assault.

But, in view of the extensive circulation which this injurious report of the Associated Press has, of course, obtained, and of the fact that General DANA is now residing in the distant State of Nevada, it is the least that may be offered by his friends, in behalf of an old officer who has grown gray in service in two wars—who bears the scars of severe wounds received at Cerro Gordo and Antietam—who has been found not only never derelict in his duty, but always most faithful, honest, and able, and who left the service in honorable poverty—to say that any such statements as that which Senator DAVIS is reported to have used, to serve his purpose, will be branded as falsehoods by whomsoever uttered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1866.

#### BREVET PIGEON HOLES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—What are the regular channels or interminable succession of pigeon holes through which the official notice of a brevet appointment moves with the proverbial speed of a fly through a glue-pot toward its fortunate recipient? This query is suggested by the continually recurring instances in which officers actually brevetted several months before leaving the service, receive their first intimation of the honor long after the button is finally doffed, and the rank of full citizen assumed. An instance is within the immediate knowledge of the writer in which an officer, serving within a week's mail distance from Washington, received the official notice of his brevet promotion seven months after the appointment was actually made. Where officers are brevetted on muster-out, a delay of a few months amounts to nothing, unless (as has happened) a muster-in to the next world prevents the soldier from ever receiving this recognition of his services. But, if the officer is still in service when appointed, why not allow him, for a short time, to assume the rank to which he is entitled? The writer was unofficially informed two months ago of his own brevet, but considers his chance of investing in a new pair of straps before muster-out as growing "small by degrees" and "beautifully less."

RED TAPE.

#### CLAIMS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

GENERAL Orders No. 17, March 16, 1865, from the Quartermaster-General's office, relating to the issue and settlement of claims for transportation, have been modified and explained as follows:

When one or more persons are to be transported over a continuous route the quartermaster will issue separate orders, distinctly addressed on the face thereof to each railroad, steamboat, or stage company forming any portion of the line by which the transportation is to be furnished. Each order for transportation should, in addition, set forth the entire route to be travelled, so that settlements by the shortest practicable railroad route to destination may be easily effected.

Orders for the transportation of more than one person should not be surrendered at the point of starting in exchange for tickets, but are to be receipted by the party named in the order, and given up on the cars, the officer or person in charge being careful to fill the receipt for only the number actually transported.

Section 16 is changed to read as follows:

When a requisition calls for transportation to any given point and return, the order should be issued to the place of destination, and the return transportation should be obtained at that point, provided it can there be procured; otherwise the quartermaster will issue two sets of orders, one set for use to the place of destination, the other for the return transportation.

It should be clearly understood by quartermasters that distances are to be computed by the shortest practicable railroad route, and payment for the service made accordingly. To entitle the carrier to payment by a longer route, the order must clearly state by what authority such route was selected, and the necessity therefor; and all transportation by other than the shortest route, not so explained, will be reduced *pro rata* upon each road to conform to the shortest practicable distance.

By the action of the Convention of the National General Ticket Agents' Association, held at Chicago, Illinois, October 11, 1865, the sale of tickets at military rates by railway companies to persons in the service of the United States, whether travelling under orders, on furlough, or otherwise, not provided with Government transportation orders, ceased on the 31st December, 1865.

The sale of tickets at the reduced rates to officers and soldiers not travelling on transportation orders was a liberal arrangement on the part of the railway companies, not required by any agreement with the United States, and they have now decided to discontinue such sales.

As the number of posts at which quartermasters are stationed have been greatly reduced, care should be taken in issuing transportation to soldiers on furlough, under General Orders, No. 38, A. G. O., 1864, that they be provided with orders for transportation to destination, and also, if necessary, for return transportation.

The Savannah Republican speaks of the arrival in that city of Brigadier-General R. W. Scott, of the Freedman's Bureau of South Carolina, accompanied by several members of his staff. General Scott has visited some of the Sea Islands on the route, and found the freedmen arranging among themselves, and with former planters, for a large crop. After a brief stay in Savannah, he left to visit plantations along the coast.

#### ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

THE Lieutenant-General returned to Washington on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN A. A. Cole, Seventh U. S. infantry, is announced as Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Florida.

GENERAL Low Wallace has settled down to the practice of law at Crawfordsville, Indiana. He disclaims any desire to engage in Mexican filibustering.

THE Adjutant-General has issued an order revoking the dismissal from the service of Captain A. O. Brooks, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.

FIRST Lieutenant Adolph Meyer, Co. K, First Veteran Volunteers, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service for neglect of duty, Major-General Hancock approving.

CAPTAIN W. E. Ferslew, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for disobedience of orders, and absence without leave since November last.

SECOND Lieutenant G. Henry Patrick, Eighty-second U. S. C. T., is announced as aide-de-camp upon the staff of Major-General Foster, commanding Department of Florida.

THE resignation of Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Haight, Sixteenth United States infantry, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to date February 13th.

GENERAL Saxton has arrived in Washington from Charleston, S. C., and General Terry from Richmond, Va., both summoned as witnesses before the Reconstruction Committee.

THE Secretary of War has approved the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of First Lieutenant Robert Lennox, Second U. S. cavalry, sentenced to be dismissed the service, and Lieutenant Lennox ceased to be an officer in the service from January 18th.

CAPTAIN James P. McKinstry has been ordered to command the United States steamer *Chattanooga* (first rate), fitting out for sea at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. Chief Engineer George S. Bright, who superintended the putting in of her machinery, will go out as her Chief.

LIEUTENANT Loferty, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth United States Colored troops, was recently waylaid and robbed in Brownsville, Texas. He fortunately escaped with his life, after being escorted half a mile beyond the town. Before the robbers left him, however, they cut off his shoulder straps.

CAPTAIN George M. Stelle, Co. I, First United States Veteran Volunteers, has been sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, for absence without leave, neglect of duty, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, Major-General Hancock approving.

FIRST Lieutenant H. F. Hatch, First New Orleans Volunteers, has been relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, and ordered to transfer all public property for which he is responsible to Captain J. B. Dexter, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, and join his regiment for duty.

SURGEON Norton Folsom has been made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of United States Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services. Surgeon Folsom served both as Acting Medical Inspector and Acting Medical Director of General Weitzel's corps in Texas. He arrived in Boston from Texas on Saturday, having been mustered out of the service.

IN the case of John Murphy, late Major Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "that he be cashiered," as promulgated in General Court-Martial Orders No. 599, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, October 30, 1865, on account of his previous good conduct, the disability to a reappointment imposed by his sentence has been removed by order of the Secretary of War.

CAPTAIN and Brevet Major Evan Thomas, Lieutenant and Brevet Major Rufus King, Jr., and Lieutenant H. Cushing, of the Regular Army, who were concerned in an attempt made some time ago to release a number of soldiers from arrest, who had been confined by the police of Georgetown, by appearing with a file of men, representing themselves as officers of the Provost-Marshal's Department, and threatening violence, are now being tried before the court-martial, of which Brigadier-General William H. Emory is President, for the misdemeanors committed on that occasion.

IN the case of George H. Hart, late Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "to make good the loss he has occasioned, forfeit all his pay, and be dismissed the service of the United States," as promulgated in General Orders No. 16, Headquarters Mountain Department, Wheeling, Va., April 23, 1862, upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, the disability to a reappointment imposed by his sentence has been removed.

MAJOR-GENERAL James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is mentioned by some of the papers as the probable Republican candidate for Congress in the Pittsburgh district. Major-General Geary is spoken of as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Major-General H. W. Slocum is the Secretary of a new express company, called "The Merchants' Union," which has been formed in the western part of New York, with a capital of fifteen millions. Major-General Logan announces that the use of his name by the Fenian Congress in session at Pittsburgh was unauthorized.

UNDER date of February 13, 1866, the Secretary of War addressed the following letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Lyman:—SIR: The patriotic and valuable service rendered by you as a Volunteer on the staff of Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, has been brought to the notice of this Department in official reports, and also in a special report of General Meade. In view of these services, and the inability under existing laws and regulations to make the usual acknow-

edgment of merit by brevet promotion, it is deemed just and proper that you should receive some token hereof from this Department. It gives me pleasure to tender to you the thanks of this Department for gallant and meritorious services as a Volunteer Aide on the staff of Major-General Meade. Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ASSISTANT Surgeon E. W. Gray, Fifty-eighth U. S. Colored infantry, having been tried for fraudulent conduct and acquitted, the proceedings and findings in the case were disapproved by the Reviewing Officer and the Department Commander, and the dismissal of Assistant Surgeon Gray recommended—in view of "the evidence of fraudulent conduct shown by the record"—and the record was forwarded for the action of the President of the United States. The Secretary of War decides: "The testimony shows irregularities which, though condemned as unjustifiable even by the alleged necessities of the case, are not considered as evidence of fraudulent intent. The findings of the court are approved, and Assistant Surgeon Gray will be released from arrest."

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. Howard has received the following telegram from T. W. Osborne, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Florida, dated Tallahassee, Feb. 23, via Columbus, 27th: "Colonel Stinson died last night." Col. Stinson was born in the town of Hallowell, Maine, and entered the service of his country at the age of seventeen. At the first battle of Bull Run he received a severe wound in his ankle, was taken prisoner and incarcerated in Libby prison. He was transferred thence to Andersonville, and was sent from Andersonville to New Orleans. On the 27th of May he was shot through the lungs in front of Atlanta, Georgia. Colonel Stinson, at the time of his death, was but twenty-two years of age, and was on a general inspecting tour from the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Florida. Colonel Stinson was a young man of marked ability, and was respected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

IN compliance with Special Orders, from the War Department, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Asa B. Carey, U. S. A., Captain in the U. S. Thirteenth infantry, is relieved from mustering and disbursing duty at Headquarters, District of New Mexico, and has been ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to join his regiment. Until some other officer is designated by the Adjutant-General of the Army as mustering and disbursing officer, Brevet Colonel Herbert M. Enos, U. S. Army, will perform the duties of these two offices. Brevet Major-General Carleton, commanding the district, cannot close the order which thus removes Colonel Carey permanently from his command, "without expressing his warmest thanks to that gallant and efficient young officer for the important services he has rendered in New Mexico during the past four years, in the various official positions he has held. To the duties pertaining to these positions Colonel Carey has invariably brought his earnest efforts and an unassuming zeal; these can but assure him success and further professional advancement wherever it may be his fortune to be cast."

SECOND Lieutenant W. H. Warring, One Hundred and Fourth U. S. C. infantry, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service. Major-General Sickles approves the sentence, and says: "The evidence in this case shows that a wholesale and shameless system of corruption had grown up and was being practised in the Military District of Port Royal, during the time that the accused was Post Treasurer and Aide-de-Camp to the then commanding officer of that district. The accused participated in the disgraceful acts by which his rank and authority were corruptly used to extort from citizens illegal fees for licenses. The accused attempted to shelter himself on his trial behind the orders of his commanding officer. The evidence fails to establish this pretence, which would have been unavailing if proven. No orders are legal or authorized which command a subordinate to violate the Articles of War. Any officer allowing himself to be instrumental in carrying out the corrupt practices disclosed by the record in this case, is unfit to remain in the service of the United States. To an infamous offence the accused has added the degradation of habitual drunkenness. Second Lieutenant W. H. Warring, One Hundred and Fourth U. S. C. T., ceases to be an officer in the service of the United States from this date."

THE following are a portion of the names of officers whose pay has been stopped, by Circular Order No. 88, from the office of the Paymaster-General, dated February 23, 1866, until they have rendered to the Quartermaster's Department the returns and accounts required of them by law and regulations, viz.:—Captain A. J. Leach, First N. Y. dragoons; Captain C. P. McKenna, First N. Y. Engineers; Lieutenant J. J. O'Brien, First N. Y. cavalry; Lieutenant Charles W. R. Rogers, Q. M., Eighteenth N. Y. cavalry; Colonel G. Bourry, Sixty-fourth N. Y. Volunteers; Lieutenant R. E. De Russey, A. A. Q. M., Fourth N. Y. heavy artillery; Lieutenant O. W. West, First N. Y. cavalry; Lieutenant A. D. Westervelt, A. Q., A. R. Q. M., Eighteenth N. Y. cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel K. O. Broady, Sixty-first N. Y. Volunteers; Captain A. Barnes, First N. Y. artillery; Lieutenant J. H. Brooks, First N. Y. V. Engineers; Lieutenant W. T. Ewingheim Fifteenth N. Y. artillery; Lieutenant W. H. James, First N. Y. cavalry; Lieutenant E. M. Misner, Acting Post Quartermaster, Twentieth N. Y.; Lieutenant W. H. Ryan, R. Q. M., First N. Y. Mounted Rifles; Captain H. V. Slossen, Fifteenth N. Y. Engineers; Surgeon L. J. Allen, First N. Y. cavalry; A. H. Bibber, First Maine cavalry; Captain G. P. Cochrane, Seventh Maine infantry; Captain Geo. E. Howe, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts infantry; Captain T. P. Hutchinson, Maine Coast Guard; Lieutenant-Colonel L. Wright, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Captain O. H. Dearborn, Third New Hampshire infantry; Captain Geo. H. Julian, Thirtieth New Hampshire infantry; Lieutenant J. D. Lyford, Eleventh New Hampshire infantry; Lieutenant C. J. Mills, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts infantry; Lieutenant George H. Moore, Ninth Maine infantry; Lieutenant Josiah Remick, Seventeenth Maine infantry; Lieutenant W. P. Brooks, Twentieth Connecticut infantry; Lieutenant W. P. Beaumont, Eighth company Massachusetts heavy artillery.



## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

## A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

At the request of many officers, a Register has been opened at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the city of New York. The great convenience of such a Register, in the lack of any other common place of resort, will be manifest to every one. The Register will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New York are requested to register their names.

## THE SEA-KING OR SHENANDOAH.

ONCE, the *Shenandoah* question, and, indeed, the whole question of the Anglo-Rebel piracy, appeared to be tolerably easy of solution. But, like most other diplomatic problems, it grows denser and muddier as the international discussion progresses. We cannot see that the Parliamentary batch of "Correspondence respecting the *Shenandoah*," to which the Queen's speech alluded in so elaborately non-committal language, clarifies the subject, though it adds to the voluminous *Alabama* discussion of the English Premier and our Minister in London a full score of supplementary documents, including no less than ten new missives in the triangular duel between Lord CLARENDON and Messieurs SEWARD and ADAMS. The weaker party in such diplomatic controversies purposely involves them in all possible obscurity; the stronger is irresistibly attracted to demolishing the side-issues raised by its opponent, and so complicates and obstructs its own path, delaying to aim at the central point of attack. Through ignorance or intention, the affair has been so cloaked that most of the American Press wisely declines to participate in the discussion, while the English Press adds to it no transparency. If this state of things keeps on, the Schleswig-Holstein question will be, for simplicity, to the *Shenandoah*, as the Rule of Three to the Differential Calculus.

The new points in the diplomatic disclosures are the real character of the *Shenandoah* and her crew, and the nature of her visit to Melbourne, and the disgraceful conduct of the colonial officials there. These come out chiefly in two depositions sent to Mr. ADAMS by Mr. DUDLEY, our Consul at Liverpool, and by the Minister forwarded to the Earl of CLARENDON on the 28th of December, in what the *London Times* is pleased to call "a very courteous dispatch." These depositions are perfectly "annihilating" on the subject of which they treat. They prove, if credible, that the *Sea-King* or *Shenandoah* left a British port armed and equipped for a cruise against United States commerce; that she burned and destroyed many American vessels while officially registered as a British vessel, with a British owner; and that, the very day after her commander, WADDELL, learned of the downfall of the Rebellion, he made his raid on the unarmed American citizens in the Sea of Okhotsk. A sworn list of the *Shenandoah's* crew effectually shows that the officer sent on board in Liverpool, who declared there were no British subjects on board, stated an untruth. MARGARET MARSHALL's affidavit shows that she drew cashed the half-pay note of her husband (a fireman on the *Shenandoah*) from FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co's., of Liverpool. TEMPLE, a London sailor, deposes that the *Shenandoah* sailed from London with two 18-pounder guns on her deck, which were the principal guns she used. He says that she was received most cordially by the people and officials at Melbourne, and had every facility offered for her supplies and repairs at that port. The officers of the *Shenandoah* were dined on shore by the Melbourne officials, and in turn entertained their hosts aboard that ship, the Governor of Melbourne being privately entertained by Captain WADDELL on the ship. The Government Engineer also came on board two or three times a day, and superintended or advised the repairs. On leaving Melbourne, WADDELL had forty or more persons stowed away in the vessel, who were all enrolled upon the ships' articles before she was out of sight of land. WADDELL learned of LEE's

surrender and the end of the Rebellion in June, but captured afterward no less than nineteen vessels sailing under the United States flag—all he met with—bonding or burning every one. All this is a story hard for the British people to digest. The *London Times*, for example, declares it is "not disposed to deny the force of this evidence, which has since 'come to light;' and that it 'places in a new aspect the violation of our neutrality by Captain 'WADDELL and his associates.'"

The chief questions in this controversy remain, obviously, the same as before. What was the real character and condition of the *Shenandoah* as a war vessel? What was her character and that of her crew, when Captain PAYNTER, of the *Donegal*, in obedience to instructions from Earl RUSSELL, took possession of her in the Mersey, with the Confederate flag flying, on the 6th of November? And how does the case of the *Shenandoah* differ from that of the *Alabama* and other Anglo-Rebel pirates? It is clear to us that the whole question has already come to a point, in which the British Government and our own have taken final and entirely opposite views on the character of Rebel belligerency in the first instance, and on the obligations and responsibility of the British Government in the enforcement of its Foreign Enlistment Act. The American desire is, of course, to consider the *Shenandoah*, if possible, a pirate by the law of nations. Because, if she be such a pirate, then she becomes amenable to a British court of justice on entering Liverpool, precisely as she would have been to a Russian court on entering the harbor of Cronstadt. The very ground on which jurisdiction could be had by all nations in general is the absence of any restrictive jurisdiction vested in any nation in particular. Now, therefore, if the *Shenandoah* were such a pirate, then we could justly complain of the British Government for allowing the officers and crew of the *Shenandoah* to go free. In that case, also, the action of Mr. ADAMS in demanding the surrender of the ship would be a little questionable. We have always regarded, and do still regard, the action of Mr. ADAMS in this particular as inconsistent with the theory of the character of the *Shenandoah*, adopted and declared by the Administration through Mr. SEWARD. Whether Mr. ADAMS's view, however, is true or false we will presently consider. Certain it is that, on the 7th of November last, the day after the *Shenandoah* anchored in the Mersey, Mr. ADAMS, according to Lord CLARENDON, requested the British Government to take possession of her, with a view to deliver her into the hands of his Government, taking notice of the belligerent character attributed to her by the British Government, but suggesting that there might be grounds for taking criminal proceedings against the persons on board. Mr. ADAMS's ground for criminal proceedings was, first, that she had continued her voyages after, even in the British view, her character as belligerent had ceased; and, secondly, that she had British subjects in her crew.

Now, we cannot help thinking that, if Mr. ADAMS intended to abide by the apparent view of Mr. SEWARD, that the *Shenandoah* was a "pirate," and was not protected by belligerent rights, he ought not to have requested the ship for his Government. For it is clear that there were but two ways of fixing her status. First, as a Confederate vessel of war. Secondly, as a pirate. Now it is only as a Confederate vessel of war that she could possibly revert to the United States. We could then take her as a relic. Hence, Mr. ADAMS must have fixed upon her that character, in making his request. He did, indeed, suggest criminal proceedings against the persons in the vessel, one ground being that she continued her voyages, even after the downfall of the Confederacy. His suggestion of the latter fact only the more astonishes us at his request for the delivery of the vessel. For, if such later acts had been committed, as he believed they had, it is evident that they would have at once fastened the condition of piracy upon the *Shenandoah*, even according to the British interpretation. For, the only ground which led the British Government to deny the piratical character of the *Shenandoah*, was her possession of authority from the Confederate Government to cruise; and when that authority ceased, if she continued to burn and destroy, she would become a pirate, even in British eyes. But, if a pirate, America could not claim her, she being quite as amenable to Great Britain as to us. The best proof that America did not so consider her is that she did

claim her. And, hence, we hold, that if Mr. ADAMS really did wish to have her treated as a pirate, *jure gentium* (and that is all she could be), he was hardly wise in requesting her surrender to the United States, which would make her a Confederate war-vessel. He should have suggested the libelling of the ship as a pirate, and the prosecutions of the persons in Her Majesty's courts, for the very reason that (according to the rulings in the cases of the *J. L. Gerrity* and *Chesapeake*, and, perhaps, on any maintainable theory) the offenders could not be subjects of extradition.

Mr. SEWARD, considering at leisure what Mr. ADAMS had instantly to decide, disliked to give up his own opinion that the *Shenandoah* was a pirate, not a Confederate ship. And, seeing that the demand of her by Mr. ADAMS could be used by Lord CLARENDON, if he chose, as evidence that we did not regard her as a pirate, he sent a dispatch to Mr. ADAMS, in which he declared this Confederate *Shenandoah* was nothing less than the British-registered ship *Sea King*, and WADDELL and his men were "pirates." WADDELL had put himself and his men, the Secretary declares, "under the protection of the British Government," "having at length desisted from a destructive career," "which he pursued indefatigably for a period of about ten months, during which, as we well know, he de-rived all his men and material of war, supplies and provisions, from home and colonial ports within the British empire, in opposition to the earnest and continued protests of the agents of the United States." Nevertheless, we had got our elephant at last—now, what to do with it? We frankly confess that we should not have been greatly astounded to find the Government declining to receive her, on the ground already mentioned, and asserting that she belonged to the British Government as much as to us, being no Confederate relic, but a common pirate. But, whether in deference to popular feeling, which does not always comprehend the policy of giving up a capture on technical grounds—whether from some theory of "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," which will stray into diplomatic dealings as well as into individual affairs—from some good reason, at all events, Mr. SEWARD accepted the prize, and put it down to offset certain losses by Anglo-Rebel piracies, for which we seemed in a fair way to get no other indemnification. In doing so, however, he wrote a very sharp dispatch:

We accept the vessel, but I regret to say that the acceptance is not attended with any sense of satisfaction on the part of this Government. It would have gratified the President if Her Majesty's Government had caused proceedings to be instituted for the condemnation of the *Shenandoah*. The course, however, which the British Government has heretofore pursued in regard to our applications for justice was such as to discourage, on our part, an expectation of such a disposition of the vessel. We accept her now simply and exclusively upon the prudential consideration that, being reduced into our possession, she will not again depart from British waters in a hostile character.

There is very much more in this spirit. The *London Times* thinks it a "caustic and ill-considered" dispatch. We rather opine that the last sentence is one of those in which the "caustic" specially touches. It insinuates that the safest thing for us is to stop the ship where she is. Should we give her up once more, who knows that a nation which has so long let her loose on our commerce, under a Confederate flag, would not let her loose again under any bit of bunting she might fancy to fly?

The question remains, which view of the *Shenandoah's* character is the correct one? Was she pirate or belligerent? And were the English justified in the release of her crew? We have only space for conclusion, none for argument. It seems clear, first, that the *Shenandoah* furnishes us the same ground of complaint with the *Alabama*, and other Anglo-Rebel corsairs, against the British Government, on account of the circumstances of her departure and subsequent career. Secondly, we have a still stronger case on account of the now well-known and disgraceful conduct of the Melbourne colonial authorities. As to the question whether the *Shenandoah* did still "continue her ravages" after WADDELL heard of the downfall of the Confederacy, it is a question of evidence. The British chose to take as conclusive WADDELL's "prevaricating plea," as Mr. SEWARD terms it, when closer investigation would have revealed such contrary sworn evidence as that of TEMPLE. But the strong point is this: that WADDELL's crew ought certainly to have been held for violating the Foreign Enlistment Act. The *Shenandoah* had 127 persons on board, of whom 78 were British subjects. Nevertheless, the British declared they "looked like foreigners," and so let them go! TEMPLE's evidence shows that a regular



collusion took place between PAYNTER, who received the crew, and WADDELL, who surrendered them, by which they should call themselves Southerners. Even the London *Times* cannot avoid this evidence of disgusting duplicity and fraud. It says of the 78 British subjects in the crew, "if it be true that, before they were mustered by Captain PAYNTER, they were advised by Captain WADDELL to call themselves 'Southerners, and if Captain PAYNTER thereupon declared himself 'fully satisfied,' then we must admit that a British officer has winked at a very transparent fraud, and that our laws have been cheated in a manner which demands inquiry." If this fraud had not been carried on, and the prosecution had been made under the Enlistment Act, it would then have come out whether the *Shenandoah* had or had not been guilty of piracy. But one sympathizes with the indignant and yet almost disheartened tone with which Secretary SEWARD announces his despair of getting common justice (sympathy or courtesy was long since hopeless) from the British Government.

THE Committee on Military Affairs has reported to the Senate the Militia Bill substantially as it received it, yet with some amendments. The first restricts the exemptions to more reasonable compass. Probably the amendment striking out "drunkards and vagabonds" from the list of exemptions will not add much to the available strength of the Militia, but the liberty accorded to the States by the original bill to make such exemptions as they might choose, has been removed by amendment, and this is a difference of importance. The executive and judicial officers of the States and Territories, who were before exempted by State laws, had accordingly to be exempted nationally by an express amendment to the original bill.

The next amendment is one striking out the oath of non-participation in the Rebellion. That oath was very strict, and was to be taken and subscribed by every officer, non-commissioned officer and private of the Volunteer Militia force. It was a solemn affirmation that the soldier had never voluntarily borne arms against the government of the United States since he was a citizen thereof; had never voluntarily given aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; had neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise, the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the Government of the United States; had neither voluntarily renounced his allegiance to that Government, nor yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, hostile or inimical thereto. So much, we presume, has been stricken out from the original oath by the Committee. And very wisely. To adopt such a pre-requisite would be equivalent to the total abolition of the Militia system in the Southern States. Can it be pretended that a regiment of able-bodied men, between twenty and forty years, could be found in each Southern Congressional district, capable of taking that oath? The test oath of Congress is not so stringent, and some people even pretend to believe that there are not enough Southern men extant to take that, and fill up the vacant desks in the National Legislature. The great value of the new Militia system is to be its national character—a mighty *Garde Nationale*, extending from Maine to Texas, and from ocean to ocean, in the same simple organism—our American *Landwehr*, three hundred thousand strong. Now, to lop off all the Southern States from participation in this system would be dangerous, in a military as well as in a political way. We are glad, therefore, to find this oath of non-participation in the Rebellion stricken out. There need be no apprehension that the oath remaining will not be strict enough for the future. That oath or affirmation, which will be filed in the office of the proposed Adjutant-General of Militia at headquarters, will doubtless require the recruit to declare, as usual, that he will support and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States, will bear true faith and loyalty to its Government, will support and defend it against all enemies and opposers whatsoever, and will obey the orders of the PRESIDENT and such officers as may be in command, according to the laws of the United States and the regulations of military service.

Finally, we are glad to see that a new section is added to the bill, authorizing the Commanding General of the Armies of the United States to cause inspections to be made, from time to time, both of the

Militia and the offices of the Adjutant-General. In the editorial comments made several weeks ago in the JOURNAL, it was said in reference to this very important point:

It might have been better to introduce either into the duties prescribed upon the Adjutant-Generals, or into those of the Chief of Bureau, a particular provision for the inspection of the militia. It is possible that, under the general phrases already quoted, the duty in question may be included. But we regard this as one of the most important portions in a scheme like the present. A good system of inspecting (something not often to be had) is one of the very best guarantees of a thorough military establishment. In the case of the National Militia, at the outset, it will be particularly desirable and valuable. There is another point worthy of consideration, namely, whether the inspection should not originate as immediately as possible from the Chief of Bureau, or even from the general War Department itself. The whole efficiency of inspection ordinarily depends on the independence of the officers conducting it, of the officers and troops inspected. Let a community of interest, a fear of retaliation, or any similar motive bear work, and it is almost impossible for the work to be conducted without prejudice or partiality. Accordingly, a portion of the inspections should be brought directly under the orders of the authorities at Washington, for them to prescribe the mode and time of conducting them, what shall be the subjects of inspection, and what the standard of efficiency.

We are accordingly pleased to see that the Committee have introduced, as a special feature, this desirable improvement. There is no doubt that a good Militia law is immediately desirable. Many of the present Militia organizations are pausing, in their movements, to await the action of Congress. In the South, the Militia are going ahead on their own responsibility, and the wrecks and remnants of "Confederate" organizations and regiments are solidifying into Militia companies, under their old officers, and without the slightest connection either with our troops now posted in the Departments or with the central Government. Even in the North, Militia affairs would be better for National revision and reorganization. We have heard of one very good regiment, in which three-fourths of the members, mostly soldiers during the war, do not "like the style," and have petitioned to be disbanded.

MR. H. R. POLLARD, provoked by what he rather disdainfully terms the reports of "those fanciful and unscrupulous creatures known as Washington correspondents," concerning the suppression and resumption of his *Richmond Examiner*, has published a "card" in that newspaper, relating his adventures at the Capital. The distinguished Southern historian alleges that he is "reluctantly" compelled to notice those Press gentry, but regrets to "so far dignify the stories that have emanated from their fertile brains." To speak frankly, we do not think the amount of dignity accruing to the Northern Press-writers from any notice in such papers as the *Examiner* will overburden them or make them conceited. Nevertheless, we are very glad to get the contradiction of fact which Mr. POLLARD makes. Some of the Northern papers had represented Mr. POLLARD, according to his story, as "exhibiting a spirit of cringing humility," and we also remarked that one of the most able and cautious of those papers had averred that Mr. POLLARD "managed to procure" the release of his office from the PRESIDENT "on promise of exceedingly good behavior." As Mr. POLLARD very truly says, nothing of the kind occurred. On the contrary, his wishes were fulfilled without difficulty, after General GRANT had "refused emphatically" to revoke the order for the seizure of the office. Nor was this all. Mr. POLLARD says that, besides the personal business on which he sought the PRESIDENT, "enough transpired" at their interview to convince him that "the PRESIDENT is the true friend of the South, and that it is the duty of our people, as it should be our pleasure in the future, to extend to him a cordial and generous support." It can hardly be doubted that "our people" must begin to have rather a confused notion of the relations existing between the civil and the military powers. The simple explanation is, that, if Mr. POLLARD imagines as his letter indicates, that the Lieutenant-General is not a "true friend of the South" (though, of course, he would not arrogate the title of "the true friend") he makes a grand mistake. Except for General GRANT's ever-memorable treaty at Appomattox Court-house, the South might have gratefully accepted a condition of affairs which it now indignantly rejects, and Mr. POLLARD might have had no *Richmond Examiner* to get suppressed.

The pledge given by Mr. POLLARD to the PRESIDENT, for the resumption of his paper, appears to have been of his own composition, and was tendered of his "own free will and accord." It runs thus:

If the publication of the *Richmond Examiner* is permitted to be resumed, I promise that it shall support the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and the policy of your Administration.

It will be observed that no mention of error in the past conduct of the paper is here discernible, nor is it declared whether the writer of the paragraphs disapproved by Generals TERRY and GRANT is to continue his relationship with the paper, or whether further contributions of the same sort will appear. The last clause of the new pledge, however, may be intended to cover these points, or, if not that, to furnish an indemnity for them. That no doubt may remain of his independence of the military authorities commanding the Department in which his paper is published, Mr. POLLARD's "card" goes on to state how his negotiations were conducted:

I knew nothing of General GRANT's order for the release of the office until I read it in the papers. I saw that officer but once, when he refused emphatically to revoke the order for the seizure of the office. It was evident that I had nothing to hope from him, for he said to me expressly that, if he had the authority, he would, that day, suppress the *New York News*, the *Cincinnati Enquirer* and the *Chicago Times*, adding that the "Copperhead papers of the North," as he designated them, were doing quite as much harm as the papers in the South. Deriving no satisfaction from him, I was forced to appeal to the PRESIDENT.

This is a very plain statement of the story. Nevertheless, it may very well be doubted, so far as Northern newspapers are concerned, whether General GRANT designed to convey the precise impression which Mr. POLLARD derived. He probably considered that, if his active military command extended over New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, in the same way that it does over Richmond—if these three cities were under military governance, their States unrepresented in Congress, and Ohio, Illinois and New York just emerging from a career similar to that of Virginia—the papers in question would be every whit as censurable as the *Richmond Examiner*. It has seemed to us that the true principle on this whole subject was reached some time ago in one of General RUGER's orders in North Carolina. The *Salisbury Banner*, in July last, was suspended for an article reflecting, like the late one of the *Richmond Examiner*, on the military authorities of the Department in which it was published. The editor and publisher disclaimed, at headquarters, in Raleigh, any wrong intent in the publication of the article for which the issue of the paper was suspended, next declared his intention to avoid giving just cause of censure in future, and, thirdly, procured the indorsement of his statement by Governor HOLDEN. Accordingly, ten days after the suspension of the paper, orders came for its release. That no suspicion might be roused as to the safety of the general principle of the freedom of the Press, the following comment was added to the general order:

Until the restoration and full operation of civil laws, publishers of newspapers, as well as public speakers, will be subject to the restrictions necessarily existing under military rule, and will not be permitted to discuss and criticize the acts of the military authorities with that freedom allowed where civil law is in full operation. The public is not, under existing circumstances, the tribunal to which appeal should be made respecting the acts of the Commissioner of Freedmen or other officers of the Government.

It may be added that, while the condition of affairs in Southern States has greatly changed in degree since the publication of the order just quoted, it is not changed in nature. The disagreeable civil duties imposed upon the soldiery have been greatly lightened. Our Department commanders have been relieved little by little of most of that irksome interference in state and municipal government which was once laid upon them. The troops have been greatly decreased. Nevertheless, there is an army of occupation now in the South. Its purpose is to assist in the final arrangements for restoring the Union as it was before the war, and making it as much nearer perfection as we can, in our generation. Let us hurry away these troops at the very earliest practicable moment. But, while it continues expedient to keep them there, as at present, they should not be subjected to ridicule or defiance from a Press which owes its reestablishment to their ill-requested magnanimity and courtesy.

THE number of widows, orphans and disabled soldiers now drawing annual pensions from the Government is about 97,500, without including those granted during the present month. Commissioner BARRETT is granting pensions to wounded soldiers or their legal heirs every day.

THE Fifty-fourth New York infantry, Colonel EUGENE A. KOZLAY, the last regiment from New York, in service in South Carolina, is to be mustered out at Charleston in a few days.



## THE CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

WHITE'S RANCHE, TEXAS, February 3, 1866.

To the Editor of the *Baltimore American*:

SIR: The *New Orleans Times*, of the 18th of January, publishes an article, stated to be an extract from a private letter, written at Galveston on the 8th, by a gentleman who was lately United States Inspector of Customs at Clarksville, Texas.

The subject of the article is the capture of Bagdad, Mexico, and the writer asserts that "the capture was made by United States soldiers, commanded by Colonel DAVIS, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth United States Colored Infantry; that after the place was captured the soldiers committed various monstrous outrages, robbing and shooting people in the streets, plundering houses," etc. He finishes his narrative of horrors by saying that, after losing \$1,000 himself (although he was on one side of the Rio Grande and Bagdad on the other), "he considered himself in danger of personal injury, and left for New Orleans!"

As an officer of the United States Army, I would pay no attention to this ridiculous statement, because, in my official capacity, I make my reports to my superior officer, and not to the public; but I feel it to be my duty to myself as a man, and my duty to my friends in Maryland, not to allow this libellous assertion to pass without giving it a public contradiction.

A few words will tell of the capture of Bagdad. It was taken on the morning of the 5th of January, between the hours of three and four, by a force of about sixty Liberals, commanded by Colonel A. F. REED, acting under the orders of General R. C. CRAWFORD. The garrison numbered 300 men, with four pieces of artillery. These were all captured. The Liberal loss was twelve, the Imperial thirty-eight, in killed and wounded.

The French were so heartily ashamed of having been defeated and captured by so small a force, that they and their refugee rebel friends in Bagdad and Matamoras gave out that the Liberals were assisted by a force of United States soldiers. Ex-rebels in the United States took up the cry, and it is heralded all over the country that Colonel Davis led a body of United States troops against Bagdad, while here, where it is stated to have occurred, no one knows anything about it.

At the time of the capture of the place, I was the commanding officer of the post of Alexandria, on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande. Clarksville was often visited by the bandit chief, CORTINA, with his gang of outlaws. To preserve the neutrality of the United States by preventing this, or any other party, from invading Mexico from Clarksville, as well as to protect the revenue of the United States, I had posted a strong line of guards along the river bank as far as the shipping extended, and no boat was allowed to leave the shore without permission from the officer commanding the guard. The officer on duty on the night of the capture of Bagdad states, on oath, that he was at his post during the night; that no body of men crossed the Rio Grande within the line of his guards, or at any other point in the vicinity of Clarksville, to his knowledge; and the first intimation he had of an attack on Bagdad was when the firing actually commenced on the other side of the river.

The officer of the day at the camp of the troops also states, on oath, that no man left the camp that night after roll-call. These facts were sufficient in the minds of the authorities here to prove the falsity of the charges, but for the full and correct information of the Government of the United States, with regard to the accusations against the United States officers and soldiers, and to ascertain all the particulars of the capture of Bagdad, a military commission, of which Brevet Major-General CLARK was President, was convened at Brazos on the 25th of January. This Board had summoned before it as witnesses all who were supposed to have any knowledge of the affair. After these witnesses were thoroughly examined, and their evidence recorded, the commission issued a circular, calling for the voluntary evidence of all who were cognizant of any facts which might throw any light on the point in question. After a session of seven days, the investigation was concluded. All the evidence was exhausted, and no United States officers or soldiers were found in any way implicated in the attack on Bagdad. The report of this commission will no doubt be made public by the Government at the proper time.

I have been led to make this statement of facts, not to defend myself as an officer. The conduct of every officer in his official capacity, as such, is open to investigation, and his government will defend him if he is in the right; but his honor as a gentleman he must defend himself, which the editor of the *New Orleans Times* may find out at a day not far distant. I am sure a little reflection would have shown this gentleman the injustice of publishing such an absurd article—an article bearing on its face its own contradiction; for if the author was in Clarksville on the 5th of January, it would be impossible for him to go to Brownsville and back, as he states, and then be in Galveston on the 8th.

It is evident, however, that sensation paragraphs command a high premium at the office of that ghastly sheet, the *New Orleans Times*, and the editor should not forget that a wiser man than he once paid very dearly for his whistle.

ISAAC D. DAVIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, 118th U. S. C. Infantry, Com'g.

THE trial by military commission of Major JOHN H. GEE, formerly the Rebel commandant of the Salisbury Prison, was begun at Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday morning of last week. GEE was commander of the Confederate prison at that place previous to its capture by General STONEMAN, and it is alleged that the prisoners were subjected to the same outrages and indignities which rendered the name of Andersonville so odious.

As many as 10,000 Union prisoners were confined at Salisbury as early as the month of October, 1864, and from that time until their release in March and April, 1865, at least 5,000 of the number died from ill-treatment, and were buried near the town. Before STONEMAN's forces entered Salisbury, Major GEE escaped with the few prisoners left there, most of those who were well escaping on the way, and afterward went to Georgia and gave himself up

at Augusta, subsequent to General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON's surrender to General SHERMAN. GEE then proceeded to Quincy, Florida, which was his home, and was there arrested in October or November last, on charge of treating the prisoners under his care with inhumanity and barbarity, and of being guilty of conduct not in accordance with the usages of war.

The witnesses present for the prosecution number about thirty persons—Union soldiers who were confined at Salisbury, two war correspondents, also captives there, several Rebel officers of the military garrison, and a number of citizens of that town. A number of witnesses are also present for the defence, and more are expected.

The charges and specifications set forth the alleged cruelties. The prisoner, in defence, maintains that, by the terms of capitulation agreed to between Generals SHERMAN and JOHNSTON, and by the terms of parole granted under those terms to officers and soldiers surrendered under General JOHNSTON, the United States, by its accredited agent, agreed and pledged its faith that these officers and soldiers shall not be molested so long as they comply with the terms of the parole.

The Judge-Advocate on Thursday overruled the plea of the prisoner on the ground that the parole only covered acts committed in legitimate warfare, and decided that the trial must proceed.

The examination of witnesses commenced on Friday, and will probably continue two or three weeks.

## CORTINA.

[From the *N. O. Picayune*, Feb. 17th.]

WHEN JUAN NEPOMUCENO CORTINA, then an obscure horse-thief but noted cut-throat, made his raid on Brownsville, in 1859, the entire defensive force at that post had been withdrawn. It took nearly three months before a sufficient body of United States soldiers and Texas Rangers could be brought out to put down the band of from 800 to 1,000 outlaws, whom he gathered around him, with the determination to take the Rio Grande region from Texas, and set up an independent Mexican principality in its stead.

When a sufficient number of troops came out to oppose them, the regulars were under the command of Major HEINTZELMAN, since a distinguished major-general; Capt. STONEMAN, also now a distinguished major-general, commanding the cavalry, and Capt. RICKETTS, since a brigadier in the artillery.

At the head of the rangers was Major JOHN S. FORD, an old ranger captain, whose *Soubriquet* of "Old Rip" is significant of his energy, but does not suffice to show his coolness. In the late war he became a Confederate Colonel, and at the close of it was Confederate Commissioner of Poles.

When pursuit was thereupon made after CORTINA, and the united force came near him at a point above Ringgold Barracks, he had cannon, munitions, and was otherwise well provided for, and was posted advantageously, where the ground was well covered on his flanks with cactus and chaparral. The Rangers, under FORD, took the lead, and charged him with such impetuosity, though only having a fifth of his number, that they drove him from his position. He and his men had to take to the river and swim over, leaving many dead on this side.

The impetuous STONEMAN tried hard to catch up with his cavalry, but could not do so; he was only able to shoot at some of them in the water, and with only partial effect. When Major HEINTZELMAN, commanding the expedition, issued his general order as to the result of it, he paid the highest compliments to the gallantry and ability of Major FORD, and gave him the chief credit of the whole affair.

The correspondence of the *Times*, of this city, informs us that this same CORTINA, who, after being unfortunately petted and harbored for a long time on this side, has again commenced his career of robbery, plunder, and killing of Americans, including officers and soldiers of United States forces, is again to be pursued and driven out of the country (if he and his fellow-miscreants cannot be taken and punished), and that this is again to be done under the leadership of Old Rip FORD, with the sanction and approval of the United States authorities.

We congratulate the people of the Rio Grande region upon this act of wisdom and justice. A more villainous cut-throat and robber than this CORTINA never existed, and he has now proven his utter want of even a thief's honor by turning his murderous and plundering band upon the very United States officers who have been protecting him so long from the justice he would have met with from the better class of his own countrymen, could they have caught him. When he finds that Old Rip is again in the saddle, he will take water again, and, we hope, never again be permitted to land on the American side.

## THE SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES.

TILTON, ILL., Feb. 23, 1866.

Please mention that the PORTER spoken of in the *Six Days' Battles* in *Harper's Monthly* for March was FITZ JOHN PORTER. Troops under his command (his own and others) did more than half the fighting, and lost more than half the killed and wounded of that contest.

JOSEPH KIRKLAND,

Ex-Aide-de-Camp, Fifth Corps.

It should be added that, according to the reports of LEE, quoted in *Harper's Monthly*, Gen. F. J. PORTER selected his positions for fighting with excellent judgment, and held them tenaciously until, having beaten the enemy he was ordered to retreat.—*Evening Post*.

We happen to know that when McCLELLAN's army had reached Harrison's Landing a letter was written to the War Department respecting FITZ JOHN PORTER's conduct of that battle, by General SLOCUM, which must have caused a court of inquiry or a duel between PORTER and SLOCUM—perhaps both—if it had been forwarded by McCLELLAN. At General McCLELLAN's urgent request, the letter was withdrawn by General SLOCUM. A copy of the letter was served at the time upon PORTER by General SLOCUM.—*National Republican*.

## MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

A CONSIDERABLE body of officers and soldiers, who have served under Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, and who now reside in Indiana, have addressed to the PRESIDENT the subjoined memorial:

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Feb. 9, 1866.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

We, the undersigned, late soldiers in the Army of the United States, are satisfied that in the reorganization of the Army the grade of General will be adopted, and that Lieutenant-General GRANT will be promoted to that place. We do not know that there will be provisions made for more than one Lieutenant-General in the reorganized Army.

As soldiers, we rejoice at the merited honors conferred upon Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT. We are satisfied that when all is done that can be to that end, the American people and republicanism throughout the world will still be in his debt, and the more because of his earnestness in sharing his honors with his eminent co-laborers, whose claims were very liable to be overlooked. We do not wish to detract one iota from the honors of Major-General SHERMAN, whose services were valuable beyond computation, whose march to the sea is familiar to the world, and whose name will remain glorious as long as great deeds are honorable; from Major-General SHERIDAN, whose single presence upon the battle-field was equal to a thousand efficiently-handled sabres; nor from any of the gallant-brave, and efficient men whose names Americans delight to honor. But we earnestly and respectfully beg your Excellency to name and appoint Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS Lieutenant-General as soon as that position shall be rendered vacant by the promotion of General GRANT, and first should there be provision made for more than one of that grade. We do not deem it necessary to produce reasons for this request, and will not sustain it with arguments, lest some of our comparisons might be deemed invidious, and might seem unjust to others, every one of whom we would delight to see equally honored. We were under Major-General THOMAS during the last days of the Rebellion, and spent our last hours as soldiers with him. Be that our only plea for this just and reasonable request; and we shall ever remain, as in duty bound,

Your earnest supporters,  
And obedient servants.

THE *Memphis Avalanche* of the 22d publishes a letter from General N. B. FORREST, in which he says:

"I regret that you should suppose for a moment that I could be induced to leave the country. Certainly no act or expression of mine could have furnished ground for such a supposition. In surrendering my command in April last, in a public address to my troops, I urged them to return home—to be true to their obligations, and, as they had made good soldiers, I knew they would make good law-abiding citizens. No soldier of my command has been false to his pledges. I have certainly been true to mine, for, since the surrender, I have been silent and unobtrusive, quietly laboring upon my farm, and I regret my seclusion is so often disturbed by reports in the newspapers, which are as unjust to the Government as they are to my own character. I have never committed an act, uttered a word, or entertained a sentiment not in strict accordance with the most humanizing military usages, and fear no investigation into my conduct. I certainly do not intend to leave the country, for my destiny is now with the great American Union, and I shall contribute all my influence toward strengthening the Government, sustaining its credit, and uniting the people once more in the indissoluble bonds of peace and affection."

HARPER & BROTHERS have brought out two more volumes of CARLYLE's famous "Life of FREDERICK the Great," making six in all. Having elaborately noticed this valuable work at a former issue, we need now only call fresh attention to it, and earnestly advise its purchase, not only to all admirers of CARLYLE, but also to all students of the history of those times. From that very "proem," in which a picture was given of that "highly interesting, lean, little old man, of alert, though slightly-stooping figure, whose name among strangers was King FREDERICK the Second, and at home, among the common people, who much loved and esteemed him, was Vater Fritz"—this long-drawn story has been of unflagging interest. CARLYLE, genuine hero-worshipper, has thoroughly proved his chief hero what he said of him at the outset. "A king every inch of him, though without the trappings of a king." His history is full of valuable narration of facts, of brilliant descriptions, of unequalled panoramas of Prussia in the days of FREDERICK, and overflows not only with energy and puns, but also with a singular, quaint, grotesque humor, which makes it worthy of being called the most humorous history of our day. HARPER & BROTHERS also publish an entertaining book by Lieutenant ABBOTT, of the First New York Dragoons, on "Prison Life in the South." It describes the condition of the Confederate prisons at Richmond, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Goldsborough, and Andersonville, during 1864 and 1865, and is a work of no little interest. It contains many expressive illustrations.—"The Belton Estate" is a new novel by ANTHONY TROLLOPE, which, very naturally, everybody is reading who has not already finished it. It is a light and pleasant book of modern English society. The plot is very simple and straightforward, as in nearly all of TROLLOPE's books, and the chief interest is concentrated on the characters. The leading characters are only four or five in number, and the story introduces them constantly. The heroine, CLARA AXADROZ, and the hero, WILL BELTON, are very well depicted, though nothing original is aimed at in either of the portraits. We have found the book very pleasant and very easy reading.

THE Judiciary Committee of the Senate has been instructed to prepare and report a bill under which soldiers who have lost their discharge papers can get duplicates from the War Department.



## THE FRENCH TROOPS IN MEXICO.

[Paris Correspondence of the London Times, Feb. 13.]

It is Marshal FOREY's speech in the Senate on Mexican affairs was prepared with the cognizance, if not the approval of the Emperor, as some pretend to believe, the return of the French army will not take place so soon as expected. Marshal FOREY knows the subject well—no man better; and his statements bear the impress of truth. M. ROUHER tried to lessen the effect which his words might produce out of doors, by affirming that the opinion of the government was not affected by anything the late Commander-in-chief of the French army in Mexico said; that the sentiments expressed in the speech from the throne were still the same, and that the Marshal gave utterance to his own private views, and to those of no one else. M. ROUHER is Minister of State, and in theory Prime Minister; but it is no more than theory, and M. ROUHER knows it very well. The "opinion of the government" (if by government is meant the members of the Cabinet only) is, no doubt, the same it always was, and it was from the outset as much opposed to the expedition to Mexico as that of the public generally. But it sometimes occurs that the views of the Emperor are different from those of the Ministers, and they never were more so than in the question of Mexico.

Nothing shows more clearly the ignorance of the semi-official writers, who have been describing Mexico as now perfectly able to take care of herself, than Marshal FOREY's speech. The account he gives of the country, and the disastrous consequences of the immediate departure of the French must be correct, and known to be so by the Emperor. The Marshal complains that the "great ideas" developed in his Majesty's letter to the commander of the forces is not rightly understood in France, and he declares it to be his deliberate opinion that it would be highly dangerous to bring back the troops. To speak of national spirit existing in Mexico is absurd. There is no national spirit there, and if such a thing as national spirit ever existed, long-continued anarchy has annihilated it. The moment the army returned from Mexico, the whole of the French residents would have to return with it, and if they remained would be exposed to acts of violence more iniquitous than any yet witnessed. But it is not French citizens and French interests only that have to be defended. France must have regard to the population who received her soldiers with open arms, and who cannot be abandoned to their enemies. When people said that those who cried "Viva Maximilian" should now defend him, they do not reflect that the Mexicans have not acquired sufficient confidence in their own strength, for they have been utterly demoralized by those who oppressed and plundered them. They must be allowed time to grow into strength and courage; but France must continue by their side and help them to support the government they have chosen for themselves. France, surely, would not incur the reproach of not having fully comprehended the great idea of the Emperor; but, above all, she cannot deliver up these populations to the vengeance of their oppressors. At the very first intelligence of the retreat of the French, the promoters of discord would reap-pear on the scene. The brigands who are now scattered would once more rally round the flag of Juarez.

The Marshal gave as a proof of what he stated the fact that even at this day the towns evacuated by the French troops are at once abandoned by the inhabitants, so intense is the dread of reprisals from the partisans of JUAREZ. MAXIMILIAN is doing his best to regenerate that unhappy country. He is organizing the army, the finances, public instruction, the administration of justice. He listens to the advice of those sent out to him by the Emperor Napoleon; and the Mexicans have before their eyes as a model the courage and the discipline of the French army. With respect to the relations subsisting between France and the United States, Marshal FOREY observed he was not competent to say any more than this—he had too much esteem for the great American republic to think that it would prefer a republic of plunderers and brigands in Mexico to a monarchy with honorable men, based on the principles of civilization.

He asked, what must now be done to complete the moral work which France has undertaken? His deliberate opinion was that more troops must be sent to Mexico, and, as this statement called forth murmurs among the Senators, he added that if not more troops, at least those that were there should remain, and more sacrifices in money must be made! It was once said that France was rich enough to pay for her glory, and would it be glorious to leave imperfect the enterprise she has commenced in a distant land? He admitted that money had its importance; but was it right that, for a mere sum of money, the realization of so great a design, conceived by the Emperor, should be endangered? He did not think so.

When the Marshal concluded his speech, a few Senators said, "very good, very good," but even these few applauded him less because they agreed with him as to the necessity of fresh sacrifices of men and money than out of compliment to himself. I cannot say what truth there is in the rumor that there was any concert between Marshal FOREY and the Emperor, but I believe that the sentiments to which he gave utterance are not very different from those of the Emperor, though he declared that he merely spoke of himself. With regard to the danger which the Marshal said would be sure to follow from the withdrawal of the French army, *La France* observes:

Two considerations reassure us. The first, that no one in France and no one out of France can desire or hope that we should quit Mexico, and abandon, without guarantee, to the hazard of violent reaction and anarchic passions the interests which we went to that country to guard. The second is, that if we quit Mexico the respect due to our name and the knowledge of our power will remain after us, and in no quarter of the world is anybody ignorant that the sword of France is never too far off to protect a right or to avenge an injury.

What the guarantees may be of which *La France* speaks is not hinted. Perhaps it hopes that the Americans will themselves support the throne of MAXIMILIAN against its domestic enemies. No doubt France is powerful to defend her rights, and to punish those who invade them; but if those rights—that is, the rights of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN—be attacked, France would have to send out a

second army and begin again. It were much better to remain until the Mexicans are able to protect their own rights and avenge their own wrongs, but which, Marshal FOREY tells us—and he has not been contradicted—they are as yet incompetent to do.

## GENERAL PALMER AND THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

THE Kentucky Legislature, a few days ago, presumed to call in question the veracity of some of the statements made by General PALMER in a recent letter to the *Louisville Journal*, and appointed a committee to demand of him the evidence upon which he stated that outrages had been and were being committed upon the freedmen, and no steps were being taken to redress the same. General Palmer returned the following answer to the committee:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,  
LOUISVILLE, February 16, 1866.

The Hon. J. B. Cochran and Committee of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the request contained in your note of the 15th inst., addressed to me, I acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the preamble and resolutions which you inform me were adopted by the Senate of Kentucky, and by which you are appointed to respectfully demand of me certain information. I have read the paper adopted by the Senate with great attention, and in view of its language am compelled, by a sense of what is due to the Government of the United States and myself, as its military representative in this Department, to decline all intercourse or communication with you as a Committee of that body. The Kentucky Senate has its own duties to perform and I have mine, and it must be left to the loyal and patriotic people of the State to decide whether a body, which offensively declares its disbelief of the truth of the statements of a public officer, and then demands the evidence upon which these statements were made, intended to insult and excite popular prejudices against the Government he represents, or were influenced by any purpose to promote the public good. Accept my thanks for the courteous manner in which you have discharged your duties, and allow me to assure you that it will afford me pleasure to lay before you, as private gentleman and citizens, the numerous letters and official reports which furnished the material for all the statements contained in my letter published in the *Louisville Journal*. With great respect for each of you, personally, I am, &c.

JOHN M. PALMER, Maj.-Gen.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CIVILIAN.—A mustered-out officer has no legal right to retain his title or wear his uniform. There is no provision in common law which would justify his arrest for merely wearing his uniform when not in the service. There may, however, be provision in the statute law of some of the States covering this case, which we leave to your research to discover. Usage and courtesy certainly do allow an officer to retain his title, even though he had been mustered out, and it would be more polite, in writing to him, to address him by his former title. We certainly consider it very poor taste for an ex-officer to wear his uniform at a marriage or club reception, as he would be sailing under false colors, except when, as at the reception recently given by the Seventh Regiment, ex-officers are requested to appear in uniform.

D. S. H.—Your questions are entirely on subjects connected with parliamentary usage, and not military law. A company at its business meeting acts as a civil, and not as a military body; otherwise the captain would preside ex-officio. An answer to your questions can, therefore, readily be obtained by consulting some manual of parliamentary usage.

ANTI-PROXY.—The reception, or non-reception of proxy votes at a company election depends upon the wording of the company's by-laws under which the election is held. Your questions can be decided by referring to them. If you deem yourself aggrieved by the proceedings at the election you speak of, you can appeal under the provisions of par. 70, Military Law of New York.

ORDERLY.—You should step into the captain's place in the front rank as soon as he moves out to give the command, "By platoon, right wheel." See par 177, CASEY'S Tactics, School of the Company.

W. W.—We know of no such order. The United States forces were, at the close of the war, reduced by mustering out volunteers, and not discharging regular troops. We are constantly in the receipt of anonymous correspondence which we entirely disregard. The name and address of the writer must accompany each letter, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

In the forge shop at the Washington Navy Yard there has been recently erected in place of the old furnace a large one calculated for as heavy work as is done in the country, and of improved construction. It is what is known as the double end furnace, and is 24 feet long and 10 feet wide, with an opening  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet square. It required in its construction 20,000 fire bricks, 30,000 red brick and about 100,000 pounds of cast iron. Everything used in its construction was made in the yard except the brick, the castings from patterns made in the shops under the superintendence of Mr. Bland. The extension of the copper rolling-mill, 75 by 65 feet, is now under roof, and the bricklayers are engaged in turning the arches for the floors. The extension has a ventilator of a new style, finished with fancy blinds, which can be opened and closed at will, by means of a lever on the floor. The mill, where all the sheathing copper, nails, tacks, &c., for the Navy, in charge of Mr. McNally, when all in one, will be perhaps the largest establishment of the kind in the country—about 300 feet long by 65 feet wide—and it is contemplated as soon as possible to put in the additional machinery. The new warehouse for provisions and clothing—12 by 92 feet and three stories high—is about completed, and will be occupied by the 1st of March by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and the Navigation Bureau (the latter in the third story). This building is reckoned the model building of the yard, being furnished with all conveniences, hoisting apparatus, &c., and when the rail track is completed, stores taken off a vessel at the wharf can be expeditiously run into the centre of the basement of the storehouse and hoisted to the floor it is intended for, and goods can as readily be packed and shipped on the boats at the wharf.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

ORDERED TO REPORT TO FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1866.

Special Orders No. 85.

Extract.

4. The following officers will report by letter to Major-General Howard, Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for assignment to duty in said Bureau, to replace officers therein serving, whose commands have been, or are to be, mustered out of service:

Colonel F. D. Sewell (Brevet Brigadier-General), U. S. Volunteers, Third regiment.  
Colonel John Hendrickson (Brevet Brigadier-General), U. S. Volunteers, Thirteenth regiment.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Benzet F. Foust (Brevet Colonel), Tenth regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis C. Skinner, Eighth regiment.

Major Alanson E. Niles, Eleventh regiment.

Captain Edward T. Wallace, Fifth regiment.

Captain E. H. Chase, Twenty-third regiment.

Captain N. Sellers Hill, Ninth regiment.

Captain William L. Van Delp, Fourteenth regiment.

Captain Joseph O'Neill.

Captain John Tyler, Second regiment.

Captain Robert P. Gardner, First regiment.

Captain E. B. Gates, Second battalion.

Captain W. N. Merrill.

Captain Michael Walsh, Twenty-first regiment.

Captain William H. Eldridge, Ninth regiment.

Captain E. E. Platt, Thirteenth regiment.

Captain N. M. Brooks, Third regiment.

Captain Hecckiah Gardner, Third regiment.

Captain George H. Bronnix, Twenty-first regiment.

Captain Justin H. Chapman.

Captain James W. Townner, Second regiment.

Captain James H. Rice, Fifth regiment.

Captain A. Benson Brown, Eleventh regiment.

Captain Morris H. Church, Eleventh regiment.

Captain Silas May, Twelfth regiment.

First Lieutenant James B. Blandage, Twenty-first regiment.

First Lieutenant D. M. White, Nineteenth regiment.

First Lieutenant John D. Moore, Twelfth regiment.

First Lieutenant Andrew S. Graham, Fourteenth regiment.

First Lieutenant W. W. Ellis, Twenty-first regiment.

First Lieutenant J. W. Parks, First regiment.

First Lieutenant William Mitchell, Twenty-third regiment.

First Lieutenant G. H. French, Thirteenth regiment.

First Lieutenant E. Mather, Tenth regiment.

First Lieutenant Sidney B. Smith, Twelfth regiment.

First Lieutenant Joseph A. Greene, Eighth regiment.

First Lieutenant George W. Corlies, Third regiment.

First Lieutenant John F. Smith, Fourteenth regiment.

First Lieutenant Adam Miller, Seventh regiment.

Second Lieutenant Henry R. Williams (Brevet First Lieutenant), Eleventh regiment.

Second Lieutenant Fielding Neale, Twenty-first regiment.

Second Lieutenant John L. Graham, Twenty-first regiment.

Second Lieutenant Eli H. Mix, Sixteenth regiment.

Second Lieutenant Levi F. Burnett, Twenty-first regiment.

Second Lieutenant Clinton Loveridge, First regiment.

Second Lieutenant S. Bloomer, Thirteenth regiment.

Second Lieutenant E. G. Budd, Twenty-first regiment.

Second Lieutenant Andrew G. Deacon, Fifth regiment.

Second Lieutenant James F. Bolton, Thirteenth regiment.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## CHANGES IN THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,  
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 26, 1866.

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report, viz:

## HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain W. M. Vogelson (brevet major), C. S. V.  
Captain Joseph C. Finckney (brevet major), C. S. V.  
Captain W. M. Taylor (brevet major), C. S. V.  
Captain James Benedict, C. S. V.  
Captain Rufus King, C. S. V.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## ASSIGNED.

Brevet Captain and Assistant Surgeon E. J. Darken, Surgeon U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Kentucky, and ordered to duty in the Department of Arkansas.

Brevet Captain and Assistant Surgeon D. O. Farrand, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Ohio, and ordered to duty with the Second battalion Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Department of the Mississippi.

Brevet Major Charles C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Surgeon-General's Office, and ordered to temporary duty in the office of the Medical Director Department of the East.

Hospital Steward Theodore F. Brown, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Surgeon-General's office, and ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to accompany a detachment of recruits for the First U. S. Cavalry to the Military Division of the Pacific.

## DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards Charles H. Lewis, John Loeber and J. Wellington Welch, U. S. Army.

## HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

Surgeons Samuel Kuceland and Benjamin Durham, U. S. Volunteers.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas H. Eastman, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Midshipman F. H. Parker, to the *Chattanooga*.

FEBRUARY 23.—Professor J. H. C. Coffin, to superintend the Nautical Almanac.

Second Assistant Engineers William J. Reid, Nelson Ross and William A. Dripps, to special duty connected with the *Madawasca*.

Commander M. C. Marvin, to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

## DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 19.—Boatswain John A. Selmer, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to the *Chattanooga*.

FEBRUARY 20.—Second Assistant Engineer William H. Badlam, from boiler experimental duty at the Navy Yard, New York, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer John K. Smedley, from special duty on the *Tullahoma*, and ordered to boiler experimental duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

FEBRUARY 24.—First Assistant Engineer Alexander V. Fraser, from duty at the Brooklyn Iron Works, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, New York.

Second Assistant Engineer William W. Heaton, from the *May Flower*, and waiting orders.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 19.—Boatswain Charles Woodland, to the *Chattanooga*, and he will resume his duties at the Naval Rendezvous.

Lieutenant-Commander William Mitchell, to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

FEBRUARY 20.—Midshipman Charles D. Griswold, to the *Chattanooga*.

FEBRUARY 24.—Second Assistant Engineer F. G. Coggin, to the New York Rendezvous.

## APPOINTED.

FEBRUARY 23.—William G. Tompkins, an acting boatswain.



## RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 24.—Professor Joseph Winlock, superintending Nautical Almanac, at Cambridge, Mass.

## VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 19.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward Conroy, to command the *Supply*.  
FEBRUARY 21.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Pilot Martin Freeman, to command the *Cowslip*.  
Acting Ensigns C. H. Armstrong and C. N. Hicks, to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.  
Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. M. Little, to the *De Soto*.  
FEBRUARY 22.—Acting Ensign Robert B. Elder, to the *Chickopee*.  
FEBRUARY 23.—Acting Ensign Samuel A. Gove, to the Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*, at Savannah, Ga.

## DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 19.—Mate George T. Hohn, from the *Marigold*, and ordered to the *Newbern*.  
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander James Trathen, from the command of the *Supply*, and granted leave.  
Acting Ensign Henry W. O'Hara, from the *Winoski*, and ordered to the *Newbern*.  
Acting Ensign Robert Hunter, from the *Marigold*, and ordered to the *Newbern*.  
FEBRUARY 20.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Theodore D. Coffee, from the *De Soto*, and granted leave.  
Acting Ensign S. E. Merrihow, from the *Idaho*, and ordered to the *Winoski*.  
FEBRUARY 21.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Cornelius Carr, from the *Montonomah*, and granted leave.  
Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas Bentley, from the *Don*, and granted leave.  
FEBRUARY 22.—Acting Ensign Amos T. Bisel, from the *Catsubo*, and granted leave.  
FEBRUARY 24.—Acting Second Assistant Engineers Daniel D. Fennell and Charles W. Clift, from the *Princeton*, and waiting orders.  
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Francis M. Greene, from the *Florida*, and granted leave.  
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. W. Crowninshield, from duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and ordered to the *Florida*.  
Mate George W. Kepner, from the *Princeton*, and granted leave.  
Mate William D. Gregory, from the *Jasmine*, and granted leave.

## RESIGNATION REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 19.—Mate John M. Simms, and ordered to the *Waterloo*, on the 1st of March next.

## HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

FEBRUARY 20.—Acting Carpenter William Otter.

## APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 21.—Mate C. M. McNaboe, at the Navy Yard, New York.

## CORRECTIONS.

Walter Abbot, detached from the school ship *Sabine*, on the 17th inst., and ordered to the *Chattanooga* as a Midshipman, should read Lieutenant.  
A. W. Russell, ordered to the *Chattanooga*, on the 17th inst., as a Lieutenant, should read Paymaster.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending February 24, 1866:—

James Walters, coal-heaver, April 1, Hospital, Meridian, Miss.  
John S. Miesron, commodore, Oct. 23, at Charlestown, Mass.  
Hugh W. Freely, marine, February 13, Marine Barracks, Washington.  
Adam Still, marine, February 7, Marine Barracks, Washington.  
Leonard Fain, first-class boy, September 30, U. S. steamer *Volunteer*.  
Antonio Lopez, seaman, February 11, Naval Hospital, New York.  
David Porter, beneficiary, February 19, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.  
Felix O'Neil, landsman and paymaster's steward, February 10, U. S. steamer *Daffodil*.  
George Sheppard, landsman, November 11, U. S. steamer *Lancaster*.  
William Collins, second-class fireman, February 10, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

## LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

## ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS.

William R. Hoel, Dec. 30, F. S. Wells, Feb. 19.  
Theodore B. Dubois, Feb. 7, J. W. Smith, Feb. 21.

## ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANTS.

A. W. Muldaur, Feb. 17, Fred. D. Stuart, Feb. 13.  
George Wiggins, Feb. 23, B. W. Loring, Feb. 17.  
Edwin Coffin, Feb. 4, G. P. Lord, Feb. 20.  
W. H. Woods, Feb. 23.

## ACTING MASTERS.

E. G. Furber, Jan. 21, G. B. Thompson, Feb. 7.  
J. R. Hamilton, Jan. 13, B. F. Miliken, Feb. 11.  
John R. Grace, Jan. 4, Charles E. Mitchell, Feb. 12.  
Michael Hickey, Dec. 27, John Utter, Feb. 14.  
J. C. Lawrence, Jan. 31, Henry A. Green, Sept. 26.  
Abraham Rich, Sept. 3, J. O. Johnson, Sept. 15.  
George Cables, March 6, Samuel H. Meade, Jan. 23.  
William H. Wroten, Jan. 17, James Maycock, Oct. 25.  
A. A. Owens, Aug. 13, J. P. Rounselle, Feb. 18.  
R. B. Hines, Feb. 7, A. S. Blanchard, Feb. 18.  
C. W. Buck, Feb. 13, E. Brown, Jr., Feb. 17.  
Samuel B. Meader, Feb. 4, John Lear, Feb. 24.  
W. A. Morgan, Jan. 14, H. W. Hand, Feb. 21.  
S. C. Cause, Feb. 5, Charles Higgins, Feb. 22.  
Richard Huestace, Feb. 4, G. W. Adams, Feb. 24.  
Thomas Hanrahan, Feb. 9, Lewis W. Brown, Feb. 18.  
Henry Lelar, Feb. 9, Thomas B. Sears, Feb. 18.  
D. P. Satterly, Feb. 9, Charles T. Chase, Sept. 17.

## ACTING MASTERS AND PILOTS.

B. Lancashire, Jan. 26, Henry Rehder, Oct. 25.  
Jacob Lindoe, Dec. 30, John Mullins, Oct. 11.

## ACTING ENSIGNS.

Frank Sherman, Jan. 24, C. W. Richardson, Feb. 27.  
Charles G. Whiting, Jan. 22, L. G. Sampson, Feb. 15.  
S. S. Beane, Jan. 17, James E. Hurlburt, July 30.  
Henry O. Proctor, Jan. 4, Charles A. Schetky, Feb. 22.  
Robert P. Boss, Jan. 22, D. D. Bond, Oct. 15.  
Harry A. Vaughan, Jan. 26, James W. Hambrick, Feb. 10.  
Edwin F. Rowe, Dec. 13, Willis G. Perry, Dec. 20.  
Samuel G. Swain, Jan. 26, Frank Marshall, July 19.  
W. A. Daley, June 10, Benjamin Walker, Oct. 12.  
B. F. Blair, July 3, William Jenney, Jan. 11.  
E. A. Butler, Nov. 15, H. P. Hathaway, Feb. 18.  
J. H. Nash, Feb. 6, F. H. Freeman, Feb. 13.  
C. H. Littlefield, Feb. 6, Gamold Cross, Feb. 17.  
Charles Sawyer, Dec. 25, Charles Zimmerman, Feb. 21.  
William A. Abbott, Oct. 30, G. H. French, Feb. 23.  
Samuel Gordon, Feb. 13, G. P. St. John, Feb. 24.  
A. Damsre, Feb. 12, C. P. Bragg, Feb. 20.  
George Chamberlain, Feb. 13, Thomas Cordwell, Nov. 11.  
H. W. Norton, Feb. 6, William H. Anderson, July 3.  
J. L. Gould, Feb. 19.

## MATES.

Andie S. Thompson, July 19, George Emerson, July 15.  
Charles Perry Cope, June 3, Benjamin Nelson, Feb. 9.  
A. Hamilton, Aug. 7, Thomas G. Jones, Jan. 22.  
W. G. Tompkins, Feb. 16, G. W. Post, Feb. 20.  
William W. Hunter, Jan. 3, C. F. Ellmore, Feb. 30.  
Peter Barclay, Feb. 3, Louis Reinburg, Feb. 8.  
G. F. Miller, Feb. 4, James G. Paine, Feb. 20.

## ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

John G. Dearborne, Jan. 19, O. B. Damon, Jan. 24.  
Stephen B. Doty, Jan. 19, John W. Hamilton, Jan. 24.  
A. G. Hanson, Jan. 19, H. W. Mitchell, Jan. 26.  
H. R. Buckley, Jan. 19, Charles S. Eastwood, Jan. 19.  
Robert J. Richards, Jan. 19, J. H. Moses, Oct. 10.  
George W. Shields, Jan. 19, W. S. Bowen, Feb. 15.  
Ed. C. Thatcher, Jan. 19, George B. Higginbotham, Feb. 13.  
George C. Osgood, Jan. 19, J. H. Wright, Feb. 11.  
William W. Whiting, Jan. 11, N. H. Maguire, Feb. 12.  
Robert C. Tuttle, Jan. 19, J. G. McAllister, Feb. 12.  
George Harvey, Feb. 22.

## ACTING ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

David W. Guernsey, Sept. 12, J. T. Wildman, June 5.

## ACTING CHIEF ENGINEERS.

Samuel N. Hartwell, Jan. 29, Henry Waite, Feb. 28.  
George W. Walker, Feb. 12.

## ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

P. O. Brightman, Jan. 27, R. A. Hoffman, Sept. 20.  
Thomas Heenan, Feb. 4, W. H. Smith, Feb. 14.  
William Sprague, Feb. 9, E. R. Pavy, Feb. 19.  
Isaac Maples, Feb. 21.

## ACTING SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

George H. Luther, Jan. 18, Albert Mayen, Jan. 29.  
Charles Amberg, Jan. 24, Charles A. Fisher, Sept. 5.  
Daniel R. McElroy, Jan. 18, R. W. Mars, Feb. 18.  
E. H. Keith, Jan. 20, William G. Smoot, Feb. 15.  
H. K. Steever, Jan. 23, Greenville Lewis, Jan. 21.  
Frank Marsh, Jan. 25, William Wells, Feb. 7.  
George O. Hall, Jan. 25, James W. Miller, Feb. 27.  
Alexander Wiggins, Jan. 11, Freeman D. Hotchkiss, Feb. 19.  
John A. Patterson, Feb. 11.

## ACTING THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Franklin Hawes, Jan. 19, Herbert J. Tarr, Feb. 18.  
Andrew Boland, Jan. 11, Martin W. Thaxter, Feb. 8.  
John W. Morton, Jan. 9, William G. Brown, July 8.  
Nicholas Saner, Jan. 22, William H. Cornell, Jan. 22.  
Thomas Steers, Aug. 10, George Bertram, Sept. 12.  
Robert D. Wright, Jan. 20, E. J. Sward, Feb. 15.  
James Braunton, June 10, W. B. Richey, Feb. 20.  
Theodore Scudder, July 12, Oliver Rosenbush, Feb. 20.  
Joseph Batchelder, Feb. 15.

## ACTING GUNNERS.

W. H. Pearce, May 9, John Murray, Jan. 31.  
D. K. Ellis, Feb. 5, W. F. Devlin, March 1.

## ACTING CARPENTER.

James McKuen, Aug. 5.

## NAVAL REGISTER.

BROOKLYN, Commander T. H. Patterson, arrived at Rio de Janeiro, December 30th, from the United States.

BIENVILLE, Commander R. Werden, at Philadelphia. Ordered to the West India squadron.

CYANE, Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Paulding, arrived at San Francisco, February 24th, from Panama.

CHATTANOOGA is to be turned over to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and be prepared for a three years' cruise.

FLORIDA, paddle-wheel, Commander Henry Rolando, now at Washington, has received orders to join the West India squadron. She will proceed to Aspinwall, to relieve the *James Adger*, which will return to New York.

MACKINAW, Commander A. J. Drake, arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard, February 21st, for some slight repairs.

MAYFLOWER arrived at Norfolk, February 21, from Boston.

MONONGAHELA, screw, Captain S. B. Bisell, anchored in the harbor of Cape Haytien, January 22d, ten days from New York. Officers and crew all well.

MARLBOROUGH, screw, preparing at Washington to be sent to Annapolis in May as a practice-ship for the Academy.

NIRSIK, screw, Lieutenant-Commander E. W. Henry, was at Montevideo, December 29th.

SUSQUEHANNA, flagship, Acting Rear-Admiral Godon, was at Montevideo, December 29th, and joined in the celebration of the birthday of the Emperor of Brazil.

SHAWMUT, screw, Lieutenant-Commander John G. Walker, was at Montevideo, December 29th.

SAGO, screw, preparing at Washington to be sent to Annapolis in May as a practice-ship for the Academy.

SWATARA, screw, Commander Wm. N. Jeffers, arrived at Bermuda, January 19th, from Hampton Roads, en route to the West Indies. The customary visits and salutes were exchanged with the colonial authorities.

SHENANDOAH, second rate, Captain J. R. Goldsborough, commanding, was at Fayal, Western Isles, January 11th. All on board were well. Her passage was much prolonged by light airs and calms. She was to sail in a few days for the island of Madeira and other islands.

SHAMOKIN, Commander Pierre Crosby, commanding, was at Barbadoes, W. I., on the 24th of December last.

WINOSKI, Commander George H. Cooper, at New York. Has been ordered to be prepared for service in the West Indies.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Navy Register for 1866 is now printed, and ready for distribution.

THE Light-house Board is busily engaged in reestablishing light-houses that had been destroyed by the enemy.

It is understood that a bill will shortly be brought before Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of paying the officers and men of the *Kearsarge* their reward for the destruction of the *Alabama*.

THE English mail steamer *Europa*, in Boston harbor, fired a national salute on the 22d of February, and displayed the American flag in honor of the day, when the salute was responded to by the revenue cutter *Patuxet*, Captain Fenger.

THE United States revenue cutter *Kankakee*, commanded by Captain Geo. Slicer, formerly of the revenue cutter *Philip Allen*, long stationed in Hampton Roads, has been ordered to Philadelphia. The revenue cutter *Moccasin* will cruise in the vicinity of the Capes, and perform the duties heretofore required of the *Kankakee*.

On Saturday last, a large party of Congressmen, accompanied by many friends, among whom were several ladies, paid a visit to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The party left Washington in the morning on a special train, and proceeded to the Naval Academy, where they were received by a company of marines and an artillery salute. Admiral Porter received his guests at his residence, after which he accompanied them to the parade-ground, where the cadets went through with various evolutions in such a manner as to elicit the

commendation of those present. The cadets afterward proceeded to the water battery, where their proficiency in the use of artillery was satisfactorily demonstrated. The exhibition of seamanship being prevented by a heavy rainstorm, the party adjourned to the residence of Admiral Porter, where they were regaled with a collation, after which they proceeded to the Governor's mansion, where they partook of dinner. Speeches were afterward made by Governor Swann, Senator Johnson, Admiral Porter, Generals Nye, Schenck, and others. The Senator from Maryland expressed great pleasure at the recent legislation of his State relative to slavery, and ended by predicting for her increased prosperity and progress in the future. The party left for Washington in the evening, well pleased with their visit.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated at New London by a parade and review of the Naval Apprentice Brigade from the *Sabine*, under command of Lieutenant Manly. The howitzer guard was under the command of Lieutenant Hayward. There were four companies of the apprentices, each seventy-five strong, under the command of Midshipmen Reiter, Kingsley, Huston and Naval Apprentice McGruder, Ensign Outly acting as the adjutant of the battalion.

THE Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives have under consideration the project for establishing a Navy Yard for iron-clads at New London, Conn. The advantages of New London are being urged before the committee by many of her wealthy citizens, who promise a large gratuity of water front, etc. The committee are reconsidering the favorable reports from the Board of Naval Officers of 1862, and that from the Naval Committee of last Congress.

A LETTER from Lima, Peru, dated January 28th, says:

The Chilean papers publish the instructions given by the Spanish government to Admiral Pareja, found on board of the captured sloop *Covadonga*. A great deal is left to the discretion of the Admiral, but he was authorized to bombard Valparaiso, giving the foreign consuls the customary information to enable their countrymen to protect their interests. The schooner *Victoria*, from Lota, reports having spoken the Peruvian frigates *Aparimac* and *Amazon*, in company with the Chilean brig *Maipo*, two degrees to the south of Valparaiso, steering south. The steam sloop-of-war *Union* and *America* sailed from Arica, on the morning of the 21st inst., to join the frigates, which no doubt are at Chiloe. Business of all kinds is exceedingly dull here. Nothing but the most necessary articles of food are salable, and these command exorbitantly high rates. The Dictator having refused for the time the payment of pensions, half-pay and the pay of the officers serving under Paez, many families, in consequence of actual starvation, are compelled to leave the capital in order to seek an asylum with their friends in the interior. The United States sloop-of-war *Waterloo* sailed on the 24th, on a southern cruise. A decree has just been published prohibiting Spaniards from commanding vessels sailing out of any of the ports of the republic. Before this, most of the coasting vessels were owned and commanded by Spanish captains. Additional batteries, with very heavy ordnance, have been erected at Callao. Yesterday, Colonel Prado inspected the *Monitors Loa* and *Victoria*, both reported useless for sailing qualities, but may be, perhaps, serviceable for harbor defence. Large quantities of fresh provisions and coal continue to be shipped from Guayaquil to the Spanish squadron at Valparaiso.

THE Philadelphia Press contains the following in regard to the iron-clad fleet laid up at League Island:

The vessels have not sustained the least injury since they were placed in their present situation, nor is it likely they ever will so long as they remain there. The monitor *Napa* has been fixed up to accommodate the officers and men in charge of the fleet. During the evening a man is ordered to each vessel as watchman. The vessels are kept in a cleanly condition, and reflect credit upon those in charge. The names of the iron-clads at anchor in the channel are as follows: *Naubuc*, *Yamato*, *Modoc*, *Katakill*, *Passaic*, *Suncock*, *Napa*, *Nantuxet*, *Nahant*, *Sagamore*, *Onondaga*, *Koka*, *Tasco* and *Wachusett*. Wooden vessels: *Cimarron*, *Mendota*, *Boss*, *Maumee*, *Kineo*, *Genesee*, *Hornet* and *Mingo*. The iron-clad *Dictator*, *Atlanta*, and *New Ironides*, and the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* are at anchor in the Delaware, off the southern point of the island. The officers in charge of the iron-clad fleet are as follows:—Thomas Turner, Commodore; E. Y. McCauley, Lieutenant-Commander; John Irwin, Lieutenant-Commander; Jackson McElmell, Chief Engineer; W. W. Hopper, First Assistant Engineer; J. McD. Rice, Assistant Surgeon; George H. Griffing, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Lewis R. Chester, Acting Ensign and Executive Officer; A. W. Morley, Second Assistant Engineer; J. D. Toppin, Second Assistant Engineer; C. J. McConnell, Second Assistant Engineer; Ed. H. Koehl, Second Assistant Engineer; Wm. M. Barr, Second Assistant Engineer; J. W. Gardner, Second Assistant Engineer; Woodward Carter, Acting Ensign; O. Swain, Acting Ensign; Wm. Stannard, Acting Ensign; S. M. Grosley, Mate.

## MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

## MILITIA ITEMS.

COMPANY E, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—This company gave a reception on Wednesday evening, the 21st ult., at Irving Hall. This is the first reception the company has given, and was quite a success. The number of invitations issued, however, was rather larger than the size of the hall warranted, and a great jam was the consequence. The order of dancing was quite long, and included some twenty-six pieces. Among those present we noticed the uniforms of most of our city regiments. Company E is commanded by Captain O. P. Smith, who officiated as chairman of the reception committee, and by his efforts in their behalf, contributed largely to the enjoyment of his guests.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The following wing drills of this regiment (armed and equipped in fatigue uniform) will take place at the First artillery regimental armory, corner of White and Elm streets, line to be formed by the adjutant at 8 o'clock p. m. each time: Right wing, consisting of Companies D, H, G, K and C, on Thursday, March 8th, and Tuesday, March 27th; left wing, consisting of Companies B, I, E, A and F, on Friday, March 9th, and Friday, March 30th. The Engineer Corps of this regiment will give their first annual ball on Wednesday evening, March 21st, at the Harmonie Garden, No. 139 and 145 Essex street. At an election held at the armory of this regiment on Wednesday evening, February 28th, to fill the vacancy in Company E caused by the promotion of Captain Hillebrand to the majority, Lieutenant Jacob Eller was elected captain of the company; Second Lieutenant John Kimmel was elected first lieutenant. Both of these elections were unanimous. Major J. Hillebrand, presided.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—An election was to have been held on Tuesday evening, to fill the vacancy in this regiment caused by the resignation of Colonel Joel Mason. Colonel Louis Burger, commanding Second brigade, was present and presided, but it appearing that all the notices of election had not been properly served, the election was adjourned. The time for the new election has not as yet been published.

GENERAL ASPINWALL'S RECEPTION.—Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding the Fourth brigade, received the officers of that brigade at his private residence in Tenth street, on the evening of the 22d ult. Every regiment in the brigade was represented, and all were very courteously received by the General, who was assisted by his very elegant lady. Some few invited guests were present, among whom we noticed Major-General H. E. Davies, Senior Vice-Commander of the Loyal Legion in the State of New York. The rooms



were very handsomely draped with flags and banners, the decorations of the supper room being particularly noticeable. The entire entertainment was a most elegant and *recherché* affair.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—This regiment celebrated the Twenty-second by a battalion drill and promenade concert. The dress parade, with which the entertainment commenced, was very good, as was also the drill in the manual, which was much applauded. An address was delivered by Judge Kirkland, who gave a short sketch of the history of the regiment, mentioning the gallant stand it made at the battle of Bull Run. At the conclusion of his speech, the Judge was loudly cheered. The ranks were then broken for a promenade concert, which consisted of about twelve choice selections, given in Downing's best style. After the concert, the line was again formed, and the battalion was drilled for a short time by Colonel Trafford. The crowd was very great and the space for drill was consequently limited. The drill was excellent, and everything passed off splendidly. We are sorry to learn that Colonel Trafford has resigned his commission, and that last Thursday was his last appearance with the regiment. The Colonel is one of the best drill officers in the First Division, and his regiment will sustain a great loss in his retirement. The Colonel has been some thirteen years in the National Guard, and now retires on account of the requirements of his business. We learn, however, that his resignation has not as yet been accepted by Brigadier-General Spicer.

**THE FORMATION OF COMPANIES.**—In our issue of the 17th inst., we stated that if a company is to be formed strictly according to Casey's Tactics, it should be originally formed in two ranks. Bearing on this point, we make the following extract from a letter of General Casey's, who, in speaking on this subject, says:—"It was never intended that a company should be formed in one rank previous to being formed in two. The words 'without preliminary formation,' were especially intended to make the matter plain. It is expected that the men will fall in, faced to the front, in two ranks, as indicated by Par. 4, School of the Company. A new company, when first falling in, will not always get their exact position as regards height. That being corrected, however, for a few times, they will know their places. The great advantage of this method over Scott's is the promptness of formation. The method of forming a company in one rank and back again to two, as shown in Par. 368, et. seq., School of the Battalion, has nothing to do with the original formation, but is given as a tactical movement which may be at times useful." This very distinct language from the author of the established system of infantry tactics, settles the point as to how the company should originally be formed in accordance with Casey's tactics, and effectually silences those who claim that General Casey requires that a company should originally be formed in one rank and then into two by facing them to the right.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Colonel Clark of this regiment has issued the following order:—1. The following companies, comprising the right wing, will assemble for battalion drill on Monday, March 5, viz.: Companies D, C, H, G and K. The following companies, comprising the left wing, will assemble for the same purpose on Tuesday, March 6, viz.: Companies A, B, E, F and I. Roll-call of companies at 7½ o'clock, p. m. The drills above ordered will not be public. 2. Commandants of companies will immediately furnish the Colonel with a statement of the strength of their commands on the 1st of January, 1866, and of the changes during the year 1865. 3. The attention of the officers and members of the regiment is called to the importance of correcting all errors in the "Roll of Honor" of the several companies, preparatory to its publication in connection with the Address of Major-General Dix.

**TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.**—A reception was tendered by this regiment to Lieutenant-General Grant, on the evening of the 26th ult., at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. On entering the Academy, on this occasion, we were struck with the beautiful manner in which it was decorated, for which too much credit cannot be given the efficient committee, of which Captain Haslehurst was chairman, especially as the reception was gotten up on such short notice. Even the chandelier, which is used to light the stage, was so festooned and changed as to become one of the chief beauties of the decoration: General Grant, attended by his Staff, and Colonel C. E. Pratt, of the Twenty-third, who, we are glad to see is able to be out again, entered the Academy at 8½ o'clock, and remained there an hour, during which time an opportunity was given those present of taking him by the hand. The General was very enthusiastically received, on his entrance the whole audience rising, and the regimental band playing "Hail to the Chief." On leaving, the General expressed himself as being very much gratified at the reception, and pleased with the regiment. The audience of well dressed ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled in honor of the Lieutenant-General, after his departure filled the floor with couples, for dancing, for which, and the promenading, excellent music was furnished by the regimental band, under the direction of M. Papet and L. Conterno. The dancing was kept up until an hour after midnight. The entire affair was a decided success, and an honor to General Grant, as well as a credit to the regiment. The following are the committees:—Executive Committee (white badge), Captain E. Haslehurst, Lieutenant J. G. Gregory, Lieutenant M. C. Ogden, Lieutenant C. H. Hunter, Lieutenant E. T. Choate, Lieutenant J. E. Webb. Reception Committee (red badge), the commissioned officers of the regiment, of whom Colonel C. E. Pratt (formerly Brigadier-General U. S. V.), Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Ward and Lieutenant Comstock were particularly efficient. Among the officers present, we noticed General Jesse C. Smith and Staff, Colonel Messerole, Majors Austin, Libby and Hotchkiss. General Grant was accompanied by the following members of his Staff: Colonels Badeau, Hudson, Porter, and Captain Dunn. General Ruggles, U. S. A., and Colonel Frederica, V. R. C., were also present. The Seventh Promenade Concert of this regiment took place on Saturday, the 24th inst., on which occasion the ceremony of a dress parade was gone through with, of which, however, our space will not allow us to speak this week.

**ELEVENTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment, as usual, celebrated the 22d by a parade. The line was formed on Fourth street, right resting on Second avenue. After breaking into column, the regiment marched down Broadway, paying General Grant the honor of a marching salute, as they passed the Metropolitan. At the City Hall they were reviewed by Mayor Hoffman and Major-General Sanford, who was accompanied by Colonels Hamilton and Darling and Major Tomes, all of his Staff. After the regiment was drawn up in line, Mayor Hoffman, in a very happy speech, presented Colonel Maidhof with a handsome set of colors, voted the regiment by the Common Council, after which the regiment marched up Broadway to Canal street, and thence to their armory. The Eleventh made a very handsome appearance, turning out ten companies, twenty-two files front. The men wore their overcoats, and the officers appeared with the full dress hat. There is a solidity in the appearance of this regiment

which gives the spectator the idea that he is seeing regular troops, and not militia. Colonel J. Maidhof, the regimental commander, deserves great credit for the fine condition of the Eleventh. We understand the Colonel will shortly sail for Europe, and will turn over the command of his regiment, during his absence, to Lieutenant-Colonel Lux. In the evening, the officers of the regiment gave a dinner at Bang's Restaurant, which was a very fine affair. Among the invited guests present were Colonel Burger, commanding Second Brigade, Captain Otto, of General Sanford's Escort, and several other officers and ex-officers of the National Guard.

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—The last concert of this regiment was given at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on the 24th ult. These concerts have been quite a feature with all the friends of the regiment and a large portion of the citizens of Brooklyn. The music, which was furnished by a portion of Grafulla's Band, has always been good. The concerts have always been closed by dancing, which has been joined in with a sociability and geniality of feeling which was quite refreshing. Colonel Woodward, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel McKee and Adjutant Bache, has always used every endeavor to make his friends enjoy themselves, and these officers deserve much credit for the success they have achieved. We can only say that the concert on Saturday evening was like all its predecessors, a very good one.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—As the weather has usually been so unfavorable on the 22d, the Washington Grays this year determined to celebrate the day by a ball, to be given at the Academy of Music. This is the seventh annual reception and social hop the regiment has given. The Academy was appropriately decorated for the occasion. At the back part of the stage was placed the howitzer battery of the regiment; above these were stacks of guns and flags, very prettily arranged, while the designation of the regiment, in jets of gas, blazed forth above all. A little after midnight, Lieutenant-General Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and several members of his staff, entered the Academy, and was conducted to one of the proscenium boxes, from which he was introduced to the audience, who received him in the most enthusiastic manner. Among the distinguished guests present were Mayor Hoffman, Generals Sanford, Hall and Van Buren, Colonels Darling, Conkling, Hamilton, Gebhart and Wagstaff, Majors Tomes and Van Nest. We also noticed General Heintzelman, and a few other Regular officers. The entire affair was quite a success, and the regiment has reason to congratulate itself that of the various balls of the National Guard, which have been given at the Academy, it should so happen that there was the only one which General Grant was able to honor by his presence. A special meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the Armory on Monday evening, March 5, at 8 o'clock. There was a drill of the officers and non-commissioned officers at the Armory on Friday evening last. The following elections are announced: E. F. Phillips, jr., First Lieutenant Company I (Troop), February 14, 1866, vice Kettleman, resigned; S. M. Swift, Second Lieutenant Company I, February 14, 1866, vice Phillips, promoted; W. S. Banta, Fourth Lieutenant Company I, February 14, 1866, vice Swift, promoted.

**THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment gave a promenade concert on the evening of the 22d. Their Armory, in which the concert was given, was very handsomely decorated for the occasion. At the Fifth-street end of the hall a platform was erected on which were stacks of guns, drums and military accoutrements, all arranged with very fine taste. The regimental band under the leadership of Mr. Meyers, furnished the music for the occasion, which consisted of some twenty-two pieces, ten of which were for dancing. Among the distinguished guests present were Brigadier-General Jesse Smith and Staff, Colonel Hamilton, Colonel Cole of the Fifty-second Regiment, and several of the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors. Colonel Messerole was absent, in consequence of the death of a relative. The concert was a very fine affair, and was very thoroughly enjoyed by the guests present, who pronounced it well worthy of the crack regiment of the Eastern District.

**THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment assembled at the City Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, on Thursday, 22d inst., at half-past seven o'clock p. m., for battalion drill. The regiment appeared in full uniform with white gloves. The occasion was made one of particular interest from the presentation to the regiment of the tri-color borne by the Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers. The presentation speech was made by Colonel F. A. Conkling of the Eighty-fourth, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the manner in which it was done. The Fifty-fifth Volunteers was originally commanded by Colonel De Trobriand, who was afterward made a Brigadier and Brevet Major General of Volunteers.

**THE PARADE OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH REGIMENTS.**—The Third Regiment, under the command of Colonel John E. Bendix, formerly of the Tenth N. Y. Vols., assembled in the Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 22d. The regiment numbered some 350 men, and were drawn up on three sides of the arsenal for the purpose of receiving their colors from the State. It was intended that the Brigadier-General Geo. W. Palmer, Commissary General, should make the presentation speech, but he being absent by reason of illness, Colonel E. Gebhart presented the regiment in his name with a set of colors and guidons. In presenting them the Colonel did so in a very neat speech, to which Colonel Bendix briefly but pointedly replied. After the usual honors had been paid them, the colors were carried to their place in the line, the regiment was then formed in column at one end of the hall to make room for the Fourth Regiment, under the command of Colonel Harmon D. Hull. This regiment, headed by their drum-corps, was marched into the Arsenal, and formed in two lines, owing to the limited space. The Fourth was then inspected by Brigadier-General James F. Hall, of Governor Fenton's Staff, who found the regiment in very good condition, numbering some 350 musketeers. After the inspection was closed, the regiment was presented with their colors and guidons from the State by Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, to whose brigade the Fourth is attached. The General made a very handsome presentation speech, in which he alluded to the service done by the Fifth Volunteers during the war, and spoke of the service of the Militia during the past four years. In turning over the colors to the Colonel, General Aspinwall told him that "the Fourth having been baptised in the National Guard, he now presented him with its baptismal certificates." Colonel Hull replied on behalf of the officers and men of the regiment, and promised to keep the flags unsullied and untarnished by any action of theirs. After the presentation the Third and Fourth exchanged the customary compliments, after which both regiments marched out of the Arsenal, and formed in column of companies—the Fourth on the right, Colonel Bendix commanding the two regiments. The Fourth was led by their drum-corps and Dodworth's band. The drum-major looked as if he had been imported from Algeria for the occasion, so thoroughly did he look the Zouave. The Fourth looked very handsomely in their new uniforms, which is the same as that formerly worn by the Duryea's

Zouaves. The Third were also accompanied by their drum-corps and band, and made a very good appearance, their dress being that formerly worn by the Tenth New York Volunteers. The temporary brigade marched down Fifth avenue to Eighth street, through Eighth to Broadway, passing in review before Lieutenant-General Grant at the Metropolitan, and thence to the City Hall, where they were reviewed by Mayor Hoffman. After the parade the regiments were marched to their armories and dismissed. The officers of the Fourth called upon General Grant immediately after dismissing their companies, and were introduced to him by their Colonel. All along the route of march the streets were lined with people eager to see the Zouaves, and they were frequently cheered by their admirers.

**NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—This organization gave their annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms on the evening of the 22d inst. The ball was managed with all the skill which our German citizens usually display in such entertainments. In the course of the evening Colonel J. D. Krehbiel was made the recipient of a very handsome set of horse equipments. A very fine supper was served for the guests of the regiment, and the presence of General Sanford and Colonels Burger, Conkling and Meyer, led to considerable toast-drinking and speech-making, all of which was very heartily enjoyed on all sides. The reception committee were particularly attentive to their guests, although all the committee men performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—Company H, of this regiment, on last Tuesday evening gave a social and musical entertainment to its numerous friends at the Centre Market Armory. The programme consisted of music and mystery, including solos and quartettes, and also illusions by one of its members, who certainly is a second Hells. It was a fine affair, and, as this company is the largest in the regiment, a large and fashionable attendance was present. The directors of the Seventy-First Regiment Association, of which Colonel Trafford is President, held a meeting on Monday evening at the Armory. The capital stock of the Association was fixed at one hundred thousand dollars, and subscription books were opened. The act of incorporation requires that five hundred shares be subscribed, and ten per cent. paid in before commencing operations. F. R. Wilkins, Esq., was elected Treasurer, and Hon. Judge Kirkland, Attorney.

MASSACHUSETTS.

**SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS V. M.**—The parade of the Seventh (Tiger) Regiment, M. V. M., in the afternoon, was the principal feature of the 22d in Boston. This day was also appointed for the reception by the regiment of a stand of colors from the State. Accordingly, shortly after two o'clock, the regiment being formed in hollow square around the interior of the right of the Armory, Quartermaster Loughton entered, bearing the colors, and followed by Brigadier-General Schouler, Adjutant-General of the State, who took their position on the platform, the regiment presenting arms, and the band playing the first strain of "The Star Spangled Banner." Coming to the shoulder, the regiment again presented arms to the Adjutant-General, who presented the colors to Colonel Handy in a very handsome speech, to which Colonel Handy replied in very appropriate style, quoting, as he concluded, the motto of the old Tigers, "Death or an Honorable Life." At the conclusion of the Colonel's remarks, ex-Lieutenant A. G. Smith presented the Colonel with a pair of silk guidons. The regiment then marched through the principal street of the city. All along the route crowds thronged the streets, who cheered the regiment as it passed. The regiment paraded about 500 strong, and made a fine appearance. There having been of late numerous changes among the officers, we give the following roster: Field and Staff—Colonel, D. G. Handy; Lieutenant-Colonel, Marsh A. Ferris; Major, L. N. Tucker; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Wm. T. Eustis, Third; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, James C. Loughton; Sergeant-Major, T. B. Reed; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Israel N. Rice. Captains—Caleb E. Neibuhr, James H. Baldwin, James C. Riley, George J. Curtis, Henry J. Hallgreen, Clinton E. Page, James E. Greenleaf, John Mack, G. S. Brown, — Walker. First Lieutenants—M. J. Dunn, R. M. Eastman, Wm. G. Atkinson, jr., Edwin H. Woods, John Q. Bird, Geo. F. Mullett, John W. Crowell. Second Lieutenants—L. W. Bixby, O. O. Burrill, C. T. Sylvester, George Proctor, D. C. Smith, Charles E. Stannells, Henry A. Walker.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 3, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending March 3, 1866:

SIXTH DIVISION.

Park Wheeler, quartermaster, February 24th, vice Henry T. Casey, absent from district.

FIFTH BRIGADE.

George Chappel, aid-de-camp, February 26th, vice John L. Bergen, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George H. Gray, first lieutenant, February 26th, vice Roby, declined.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

F. W. Weber, second lieutenant, February 26th, vice John Schuler, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Stephen Repaljo, Jr., second lieutenant, February, 27th, vice N. B. Millsapugh, resigned.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Martin F. McMahon, colonel, February 26th, vice Bagley, resigned. Daniel Strain, adjutant, February 26th, vice Fogarty, resigned.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James M. Edall, first lieutenant, February 27th, vice A. L. Folk, resigned.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William F. Roach, first lieutenant, February 26th, vice James C. Corbett, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 3, 1866.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending March 3, 1866:

February 26th, Eleventh regiment, August Bume, second lieutenant, ill health. February 26th, Eleventh regiment, H. Berendes, captain, ill health. February 26th, Twenty-fifth regiment, John Apley, first lieutenant, declined. February 25th, Twenty-Eighth regiment, Adam Kemmer, second lieutenant, declined. February 25th, Ninety-Fifth regiment, Richard Blake, second lieutenant, declined. February 25th, Fifth regiment, Henry Wamken, second lieutenant, declined. February 25th, Twenty-Third regiment, D. C. Bosworth, first lieutenant, absence from district.



## OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. GREEN.

The grave has closed over the earthly remains of another gallant soldier and honorable gentleman—Captain GEORGE W. GREEN. Yet, we desire to speak one last and loving word, and recall to the many friends who mourn his loss his noble virtues and manly qualities.

At the outbreak of the late Rebellion, the deceased entered the service of his country in McKnight's Pennsylvania battery; here he performed the arduous duties assigned him so ably, that he was appointed first lieutenant in the Seventeenth U. S. infantry, in connection with which regiment he was an active and highly useful participant in all the fierce engagements of the Army of the Potomac, from Gaines' Mill to Gettysburg. He was then assigned to the duties of the recruiting service, and stationed in Philadelphia.

In the field he was a brave, able and zealous soldier, and in the peaceful walks of life, a courteous, noble and high-toned gentleman, "sans peur, sans reproche." By all who knew him, he was loved, respected and honored, and his memory will be cherished through life. To his friends, his loss as was said by Pericles of a noble Athenian, "Is as though the year had been deprived of its Spring season."

E. E. S.,

Tenth U. S. Infantry.

## THE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL CUSTER.

HEADQUARTERS CAV. DEP'T OF TEXAS, }  
AUSTIN, Jan. 25, 1866. }

To the Editor of the National Republican:

DEAR SIR:—I have been annoyed for some time past by seeing my name published as being the author and indorser of certain treasonable speeches uttered at San Antonio, Texas, on the occasion of a public meeting at that place. The meeting was purely political, and was addressed by Judge HANCOCK and other prominent ex-Confederates of this State. To explain the cause of my name being associated with such disreputable personages, I will quote from an article recently published in the *Republican*, and headed "Bad News from Texas," which says: "We have seen, in the hands of the proper authorities, a statement signed by over thirty officers, under the command of a Major-General who has distinguished himself as a cavalry officer under SHERIDAN, to the effect that at a public meeting in Texas a Judge Hancock, an ex-Rebel, made a treasonable speech, and that the Major-General aforesaid, who was drunk, followed, and indorsed all that HANCOCK said," etc., etc.

This, of course, was not intended to reflect upon me, nor was my name mentioned in the article referred to; but, in being copied into other journals, upon the inference that I was the Major-General referred to, liberty has been taken to publish my name in full as being the officer to whom the above extract applies. I am confident that to none of my friends is a refutation of this charge necessary; yet I am unwilling to remain silent under such serious accusations. There are several facts and reasons why the imputation is unjust, untrue and inapplicable. First, I have never been nearer San Antonio than I am at the present moment (eighty miles). Second, The charge of drunkenness is wholly unfounded, whether at San Antonio or elsewhere, as I have abstained totally from the use of spirituous liquors for several years. Third, I have made no public speech since coming to Texas, but if I had, my voice would not have been raised in support of, and in sympathy with, the statements and doctrines of ex-Confederates, whose hostility and opposition to the Government is now as strongly and openly manifested as at any time during the Rebellion! I hope my course during the war will be accepted as bearing me out in this statement.

While you are in no measure responsible for the injustice of which I complain, I trust you will give this article a place in your columns, in order that those who took the liberty of connecting my name with the charges originally published in your journal will manifest the same willingness to do me justice by referring to this denial.

Very respectfully, &amp;c.,

G. A. CUSTER,  
Maj.-Gen., Comd'g Cav. Dep. of Texas.

The "British Almanac and Companion" for 1866, in its "Chronicle of Occurrences," under date of December 21, 1864, has the following:

"General SHERMAN, with a Federal Army, after having marched without obstruction from Alabama, in Georgia, to Savannah, in North Carolina, takes possession of that city, without any resistance being made; General HANDESS, the commander of the Confederate

Army, retreating, as not being strong enough to contest its possession."

The work which puts forth this budget of blunders, is published under authority of "The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge."

## INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

We doubt if a majority of the officers and men composing our Army and Navy have reflected upon the advantages offered by a responsible Life and Accidental Insurance Company, such as the "Travellers," of Hartford. No person in even the ordinary vocations of life can be certain of security against accidents; and how strange, and yet how frequently the case is, that those who endeavor so continually to guard against an accident which, perhaps, would deprive their families of their only support, are generally the ones who suffer the most from accidents.

Prudent and careful men will always provide against contingencies, and a good sailor is always ready for a sudden squall or a heavy gale of wind, and even for the sinking of his vessel. The Naval officer provides against a surprise by the enemy, or an attack from a superior force. The Army officer provides for a retreat as well as for an advance, and against a siege just as certainly as he prepares for it. In every station in life men look to the future in everything, and why not be provided in the event of an accident.

In Life Insurance the principal is not paid till death ensues, while in Accidental Insurance the loss or damage is paid whenever it occurs; and as all persons can be insured, no matter what their physical condition may be at the time of taking out the policy, this is an inducement which in itself is worthy of attention, and at once recommends itself to the consideration of all. This system of insurance has already become popular, and is growing almost universal. Within the past four weeks the *Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford* have paid losses amounting to \$30,000 on persons who were lost or disabled on Western waters, and about \$7,000 to persons who have been lost on the Atlantic coast. The *Travellers' Insurance Company* is the oldest of Accidental Insurance Companies, and has an enviable reputation for solidity, promptness, and reliability.

In the late race between the *Winooski* and *Algonquin*, a Life Insurance Company of New York informed one of its policy holders that they would not pay the loss if the party was killed, or died from the effects of injuries received on board either vessel. No so with the *Travellers*; they had several thousand dollars in policies on board those vessels, and would have promptly paid them had any accident occurred.

The office of the company in this city is at No. 160 Fulton street, opposite St. Paul's Church, where policies are written without delay, and compensation paid for non-fatal injuries without reference to the Home Office.

Mr. BRADY will next week open to the public, free of charge for admittance, at his Photographic Gallery, No. 785 Broadway, New York, an entirely new collection of War Views and Portraits of Eminent Americans, which Mr. BRADY has gathered during his long experience as a photographer. His entire collection numbers more than 2,000 pictures. Of these, several hundred specimens will be on free exhibition during every day and evening next week.

We understand that, by general consent, the officers of the Army have made the Bancroft House, corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, their headquarters in New York. The Bancroft House is kept by Mr. ALBERT H. CRANEY, of the Ebbitt House, Washington. Mr. CRANEY is widely known among the officers of the Army, and his address to them in our advertising columns will be well received.

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(The following is an extract from the article referred to in the above notice of the Boston Transcript.)

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VIII.—ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF STABILITY.—The different causes of stability—The different kinds of stability—The different measures of stability—The Stability of Theoretical forms—The variation of stability with fire, with proportion, with draft of water, with form, with lading, with ballast, with trim—Formulas for calculating stability.

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Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1866. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March, prox.

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## SALE OF NAVY POWDERS at the NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon of the 12th day of April, 1866, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., One hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds Navy Powders, as follows:

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29,218 pounds Rifle powder.  
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These powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.

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H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
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## SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, at the U. S. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, by sample, Five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:

502,360 pounds serviceable.  
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19,518 pounds damaged.  
4,648 pounds compressed.

534,403 pounds.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

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JAN. 1, 1866.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865.....\$3,658,755 5  
Amount of premiums received during 1865.....\$2,081,804 86  
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c..... 257,260 54—2,342,065 40

Total.....\$6,000,820 95

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death.....\$490,522 03  
Paid for redemption of dividends, annuities and surrendered and cancelled policies..... 294,698 53  
Paid salaries, printing and office expenses..... 71,528 95  
Paid commissions and agency expenses..... 216,405 53  
Paid for advertising and physician's fees..... 31,542 41  
Paid taxes, internal revenue stamps, war contribution and law expenses..... 14,203 80—1,118,901 25

Total.....\$4,881,919 70

## ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank.....\$250,036 56  
Invested in United States stocks, cost..... 2,115,131 25  
(Market value \$2,140,775.)  
Invested in New York City Bank stock, cost..... 52,561 50  
(Market value \$54,475.)  
Invested in other stocks, cost..... 333,923 15  
(Market value \$334,015.)  
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks..... 48,500 00  
(Market value \$55,858.)  
Real estate..... 140,819 74  
(Market value \$250,000.)  
Bonds and mortgages..... 250,747 02  
Premium notes on existing policies bearing interest..... 1,186,998 21  
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1866..... 242,451 02  
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1866..... 60,980 59  
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1866..... 1,879 12  
Premiums on policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission..... 197,601 52

\$4,881,919 70

The Trustees have declared a return premium as follows: A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating premiums on Life Policies in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1866, and directed the redemption in full of the dividends declared in 1863 and 1864.

Certificates will be redeemed in cash on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the home office. Policies subject to notes will be credited with the return on settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 5,138 new policies were issued, insuring \$16,324,888.

## Balance Sheet of the Company, Jan. 1, 1866.

Assets as above, at cost.....\$4,881,919 70  
Market value.....\$5,018,449 06  
Disposed of as follows:  
Reserved for losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1866... \$78,841 45  
Reserved for reported losses, awaiting proofs..... 26,000 00  
Reserved for special deposit for minor children..... 285 76  
Amount reserved for reinsurance on all existing policies, (valuations at 4 per cent interest)..... 3,520,297 66  
Reserved for:  
Dividends declared prior to 1863, due and payable on demand..... 118,211 83  
Dividends, 1863 and 1864, now to be paid..... 232,895 00  
Dividend, 1865, (present val.) 315,042 00  
Dividend, 1866, (present val.) 406,117 00  
Special reserve, (not divided) 184,228 95

\$4,881,919 70

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